FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1853. [NO. 1859.]

STATE POLITICS.

[The first of the three following articles, though published Editorially in the Register, is understood to be from the pen of the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER; the second is generally attributed to the Hon. EDWARD STANLY; and the third bears the name of HENRY W. MILLER, Esq.]

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

In the short notice in our last, in reference to the withdrawal of Mr. Rayner's name from the contest for Senator, there was an error (as we are now authoritatively informed,) in regard to the position assumed by that gentleman in the meeting of the Whig members, at which he requested to have his name withdrawn.

Not being present ourselves, we hastily penned the article in question on hearsay. We stated that "Mr. Rayner took occasion to acknowledge (and with regret) his indifference in the late campaign," &c. We are authorized to state, by way of correction, that Mr. Rayner, instead of expressing "regret" for his "indifference in the recent campaign," gave reasons and explanations in justification of his not taking the stump in the late Presidential contest; "defied any one to point to any act in his political life, where he had failed to do his duty to the Whig party, where *principle* was involved —and insisted that any misgivings he might have in regard to *men* constituted no test of devotion to the great principles of constitutional liberty, on which he had ever considered the Whig party to be organised: That he considered the Whigs of the South so situated in regard to Mr. Fillmore, who had sacrificed himself at home for us, that not only gratitude, but honor itself required, that we should *never* abandon him. Mr. R. stated that while he had not felt called on to 'stake the stump' for General Scott, he had never failed either in public or private to defend him against the slanders of his enemies, and had voted for him with pleasure, against Pierce. Mr. R. expressed his readiness to support for Senator any other Whig in the State, unless forbidden to do so, by a sense of personal self-respect. Mr. R. did express his determination to again enter into political life; and if live and health permitted, to be in the next Legislature. He said that he did not intend to allow a few personal enemies to obtain so great a triumph over him, as to make him swerve from the support of principles to which he had been so long devoted: That the favor and confidence exhibited towards him by the great mass of the Whigs in the Legislature had imposed on him a lasting debt of gratitude, and of which it should be the labor of his life to prove himself worthy —whilst those who hunted him with a personal malignity unparalleled, should yet *feel* him, if life lasted."

In our paper of the 29th Dec. last, was an Editorial, in which we "authoritatively" corrected certain parts of a previous article respecting Mr. Rayner's remarks in the Whig caucus, at which his name was withdrawn from the nomination for United States Senator.

Public opinion having indicated several gentlemen as the probable objects of a remark in the latter part of the authorized statement, that those who had hunted him [Mr. Rayner] with a personal malignity unparalleled, should yet *feel* him, if life lasted," we are requested by one of these gentlemen to say:

"That waiving any inquiry into the propriety of Mr. Rayner's conduct, in thus announcing his high displeasure in general terms, left to be pointed at particular persons, by the comments or speculations of common rumor, instead of plainly stating by whom he felt aggrieved, and for which he meant his heavy vengeance, in some future and perhaps distant period, measured by the length of his life, this gentleman, who believes himself to be one of those intended, asserts Mr. Rayner, that if he will, in any "authoritative" form, intimate, that his remark was intended to include him, he stands ready to be felt by Mr. Rayner, and will at once afford him an opportunity to execute his threat, in any manner Mr. Rayner may select, without leaving him to the necessity of nursing his wrath, through a life time of uneasy and uncertain speculations of coming vengeance."

And we are further authorized and requested to say: "That upon such intimation being given by Mr. Rayner, this gentleman will also promptly offer to the public the most full and satisfactory reasons—full and satisfactory even to Mr. Rayner's personal friends—for the most decided and uncompromising opposition to the elevation of Mr. Rayner to the high station of a Senator in Congress; that the name of the gentleman, at whose request this statement is made, is ready for Mr. Rayner, should he desire to give the intimation above-mentioned, or to found any other proceedings upon this statement; that should Mr. Rayner make no application for the name, which is left with the Editor of the Register, nor give the intimation, or deny the supposed application of his remark, the gentleman, whose statement is herewith given, will infer, as he supposes the public will draw, no other inference from his conduct than this: that Mr. Rayner purposely couched his threat in indefinite language, because he preferred to interpose between himself and the objects of his wrath, rumor, as the interpreter of his dark saying, rather than assume the direct and manly course of speaking out his menace in language which should need no interpretation."

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

During the recent Session of the Legislature, whilst the name of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner was before that body for the distinguished post of United States Senator, I expressed on several occasions, opposition to his election by the Whig Party to that office, giving my reasons therefor freely and candidly at the time. On the 9th of December, a few days after the nomination of Mr. Rayner, an article appeared in the "Fayetteville Carolinian," representing me as having indulged in harsh language towards those who had given him their support. That article was republished in the "Standard" and very generally circulated. Its necessary tendency was to make an impression on the minds of personal and political friends highly injurious to me. To some extent it produced that effect, and actuated by a sense of what was due to them as well as to myself, I inserted a short note in the "Register" of December the 15th, in which, whilst I readily admitted my opposition to the election of Mr. Rayner, it was distinctly denied, that in declaring it, I had impugned, or intended to impugn, the motives of those who had sustained him. After his name had been withdrawn, there was issued from the "Register" office and distributed among the members of the Legislature, and others, a handbill or extra, which was, a few days thereafter,—on the 29th December—inserted as an editorial in that paper. The article purported on its face to be published (and *was*, of course, published,) by the "authority," and at the request of Mr. Rayner,—was by *him* endorsed, and by *him* directed to be circulated. It professed to give the substance of a speech he made before the Whig caucus when his name was withdrawn, in which speech he said:

"The favor and confidence exhibited towards him (Mr. R.) by the great mass of the Whigs in the Legislature, had imposed on him a lasting debt of gratitude, and of which it should be the labor of his life to prove himself worthy,—whilst those who had hunted him with a personal malignity unparalleled, should yet *feel* him, if life lasted."

Here was: *First*, a charge that some of those who opposed his election, *had hunted him with a personal malignity unparalleled;*" and, *Secondly*, a threat that all *such* should receive at *his* hands therefor, due and appropriate punishment. The inquiry as to whom he referred of course became general. He readily disavowed, as I learn, allusion to any member of the Legislature. Those who were to be thus visited with his retaliatory wrath, personal or political, were honored with no special notice of being the "abused officers," other than that they were not members of the Assembly! I was informed by a number of political friends that the fact of my opposition to his election having been made public, being known to him, connected with other circumstances, had produced the impression on the minds of many, that he included me amongst those against whom the charge was preferred, and over whom the threat was suspended. This was a position I did not choose to occupy, to gratify the ambition of any man—not even one who aspired to be a Senator of the United States! I thought the proper course to pursue under such circumstances, was the straight forward and candid course. I therefore made these facts, stating them with perfect clarity, the basis of a respectful communication to Mr. R., which was handed to him on the 4th instant, desiring to be informed whether he intended to apply the concluding part of the paragraph quoted to me. *He declined giving me an answer.* These are the facts which have induced me to trouble the public with this communication.

Mr. Rayner either *did* or *did not* intend to include me, within the terms or application of the article cited. If he did *not*, it was due to truth, to justice, to fair dealing, to say so. Had this been done, the whole matter would have ended *at that point*, with but a simple publication, which would have met the purpose of my letter to him, to remove the impression that had been made upon publick to me. But his refusal, in the face of the facts, to answer my inquiry, does respectfully and, I hope, not unkindly mean more than to conclude he *did* mean to apply the charge and threat to me, at least in part.

Now, that he has been charged with personal malignity" by *me*, at any time, amidst any of his pleasant dreams of political preferment, is, to say the least, the offspring of a heated imagination, made dizzy perhaps by the exciting scenes through which he has so recently passed.

To the charge of having opposed his election to the Senate I have no other plea to enter but that of "EXCULPATION." Had I belonged to *no* party, occupying a half way state between Whig and Democrat, doubting which flag it would be prudent to enlist under, then, *(knowing what I did of his course during the last political contest)* it would have been highly censurable in me not to embrace with alacrity, every possible means to secure his election. But I was a *Whig*—had taken sides—and had labored for years with some little zeal and devotion for *Whig* men and measures and ardently desired the success of the *Whig* cause; therefore I could not consistently, as I thought, approve the election to the Senate of one *who acted as Mr. Rayner did during that contest.* I appeal to the *facts* to sustain my plea.

Up to the year 1852, Mr. Rayner occupied a most prominent position in the Whig party. He had been one of its leaders in the Legislature—elected by it to Congress, and at one period nominated by some, and relied on by many, as its Candidate for Governor. He had, and that justly, great influence in many if not all sections of the State. We were defeated in 1850. The action of the State Convention which met in April of last year, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, and to organize for the campaign, was looked to by our friends through out the State, with much anxiety and hope. That Convention appointed delegates to represent the State at large in the Whig National Convention, and passed a resolution declaring its preference for Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, *but pledging the Whig party of the State to the support of the national nominees, should they be found on the Compromise measures.* There were *then*, as there were at the time the National Convention met at Baltimore, but THREE Whigs, whose names had been brought prominently forward for the nomination to the Presidency. The Whig Party of the State (Mr. Rayner amongst them) knowing well this fact, and that the name of each of these Whigs would be before the National Convention, sent upwards of forty delegates to that body. Every district in the State was represented. Although most of these delegates preferred Mr. Fillmore, yet when General Scott was nominated, they acquiesced and resolved to support him. He was then the nominee of the WHIG PARTY, fairly made such, and on his ticket was placed one of the most distinguished citizens of our State, and as true a Whig as can be found in the Union.—The convention laid down a platform of principles to which no Whig in the Southern States could have objected. However strong may have been the preferences of the Whigs of the State for Mr. Fillmore, they could not, *in good faith*, after going into Convention, taking their chances to secure the nomination of another, and pledging themselves to abide its result, refuse their support to Gen. Scott. Whatever may have been the condition of parties in other States, *here* the contest was one between *Whig* and *Democrat*—a struggle for the ascendency of Whig or Democratic *principles*. To secure the success of our cause, it was necessary there should be concert, union, zeal and activity, especially amongst the leading men of the party. We had already placed our banner in the hands of one who had never refused to go where duty called him. He was fighting our battle with a zeal and boldness which commended him to the support of every true hearted Whig. It was evident to all, that every act of lukewarmness or hesitancy in the support of the *National* ticket would contribute to the defeat of the *State* ticket—that both our Candidates for Governor and the Legislature would be sacrificed, unless the nominations of the Whig National Convention were cordially and zealously sustained. It was absurd to expect success, if with one arm blows were given *for* the State nominations, and with the other arm equally as heavy blows *against* the National nominations!

In this condition of things, under this pressing emergency, what was the bearing, what the conduct of Mr. Rayner? From the time the national nominations were made, up to the August elections, *he not only refused to endorse them, but he was represented here and elsewhere as hostile to them.* If he gave our candidate for Governor his support, still, owing to his position in reference to the national ticket, he made five men lukewarm where he made one zealous! Our candidate for Governor was defeated, and the parties in the Legislature were thought to be equally divided on joint ballot. This reverse did not dispirit those Whigs of the State who were resolved to remain true to their colors. They had three months in which to fight for the redemption of the State at the Presidential election. Many believed that on its result, though the Legislature was equally divided on joint vote, might depend the election of a United States Senator, and the decision of the Presidential election. It was an important crisis to the Whig party, demanding the devotion, the untiring devotion and fearless energy of every man in its ranks, especially those, who by their prominence and talents, could exercise an influence over public opinion. There were many, very many Whigs, whose time was valuable to them, expecting no reward, and aspiring to no political honors, who threw themselves into the conflict with a zeal and gallantry which should put to shame those, who, afraid to show themselves while the storm was raging, yet, when it had ceased, and the sun came out, were the first to clutch at, not the spoils of *victory*, but the shattered remnants of a wreck, produced by *their* indolence, lukewarmness and infidelity to the Whig cause!

What, pray, was Mr. Rayner—whose opinion had much weight with many—who had been regarded by all as a leading member of the Whig party, and who had ample time to devote to political matters—what was *he* doing during the three months between the August and November elections? I *here* charged, and I *now* charge, and stand ready to *prove*, that he not only did nothing substantial to promote the success of the Whig ticket, but on the contrary, said and did many things privately and publicly, tending directly to embarrass and defeat that ticket, and bring disaster on the Whig cause! Under all the circumstances, even lukewarmness or inactivity on the part of one holding the position of Mr. Rayner, was not only inexcusable, but highly censurable. He was not satisfied, however, with occupying an equivocal position—standing by with folded arms, looking with unconcern on his former friends, engaged in a doubtful and desperate conflict, to uphold the Whig banner and redeem the State—HE GAVE AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY!

He was repeatedly appealed to by Whigs—months, yea, as late as a few weeks prior to the election, to throw off his neutrality, and give his support to the ticket. *He as often refused to do so!*

He was published in democratic papers, sometimes as a neutral, and at other times as hostile to the Whig ticket. These things came to his knowledge, but he *said* nothing, he *did* nothing, to correct or counteract them!

He wrote to a member of Congress, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the elevation of Gen'l Scott, and sought of him counsel and advice, as to what course *he* should pursue!

He declared to persons, who were likely to be influenced by his opinions, that he saw but little difference in principle between Whigs and Democrats, and that he did not care whether Scott or Pierce were elected!

He met with the Hon. William R. King, the democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, a few weeks before the election, and declared to him, in substance, that he was doubtful whether he would vote at all, and that so great was the dissatisfaction amongst the Whigs of North Carolina, at the nomination of Gen. Scott, that the democratic ticket would carry this State by ten thousand majority!

The latter part of this declaration was published in the "Wilmington Journal," a democratic paper, as having been made by Mr. Rayner—*it was printed out to him in my presence*, and he was told that it was doing injury to the Whig cause, and if he did not so declare, it was due to himself, and to his friends, who were struggling to redeem the State, to contradict it promptly.—*He remained silent, and permitted the publication to do its work!*

He told a leading democrat, a few days before the election, when asked if he intended going to Hertford county to vote, *that he would not walk forty yards to cast his vote for General Scott!*

He declared to at least one person (after the election,) that he did not take a stand for the Whig nominations, because he feared, as the two parties were tied in the Legislature, *such a course would injure his chance to get to the Senate of the United States!*

Such are *some* of the facts, which, in my humble judgment, justified me, and would have justified any Whig, in opposing his election. Such are *some* of the acts and sayings of a man who threatens to make true Whigs "feel!"

In his "manifesto" he indignantly repels the idea that he expressed before the Whig caucus any "regret" at his course during the campaign, "but gave reasons and explanations in *justification* of his not taking the *stump*." Did he give "reasons and explanations" to justify his refusal (when appealed to by Whig friends) to throw off the robes of equivocation and neutrality?

In that manifesto he says, "not only gratitude but honor itself required that we should *never* abandon Mr. Fillmore." Yet in the very next sentence he declares that he voted for Gen. Scott *with pleasure* against Gen. Pierce! If the Whig ticket was worthy of being *voted for*, pray was it not worthy of being *worked for*, and especially by those who were aspiring to the enjoyment of its honors?

Mr. Rayner need not expect to divert public scrutiny from his course and conduct during the recent campaign, by high sounding professions of "devotion to the great principles of *Constitutional Liberty!*" We *all* love liberty—Democrats as well as Whigs. It is a "feeling" with all Americans. He cannot by such means evade the true issue. He either acted RIGHT in the late contest, or he acted WRONG! If *he* was *right* in the course he pursued, then there were upwards of FORTY THOUSAND WHIGS in the State who were *wrong!* If *he* by refusing to sustain the nominations, entitled himself to the credit of having been true to *Whig* principles, then were there UPWARDS OF A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF WHIGS in the Union who abandoned their flag and became TRAITORS to their cause! If *he* was deserving of commendation and promotion as a reward for what *he* said and did, during the contest, then every Whig, however humble and exalted, who gave his time, his substance or his talents, who wrote, spoke or acted to secure a triumph to the Whig ticket in November last, deserves nothing less than *censure and reproach!*

What would have been thought, during the Revolutionary War, of an American Officer, high in rank, who, on meeting with Cornwallis, had told him there was great "disaffection" in the American Army towards its General, and that *his* triumph on that account would be easy and complete? What would have been said of that officer, had he rested silently and quietly under the publication of the particulars of such an interview, and its circulation amongst the soldiers of both armies? Would he have presumed—would he have *dared* to offer himself to the American Congress for promotion to a high and responsible post in its army, to be placed by the side of Wayne, of Morgan, of Greene, or of Davie? Would any member of that Congress—would any true patriot, *knowing such facts*, have been censurable for distrusting his fidelity and opposing his elevation? Would not such an one, *knowing such facts*, have been himself faithless to the cause, had he failed or refused "to cry aloud and spare not?"

No political party, be it Whig or Democratic, which rewards those who are unfaithful to its cause, can ever hope to secure a permanent triumph. If NEUTRALITY be the road to preferment, how many will cease to recognise anything like devotion to party, however important the principles upon which it is based! If the lukewarm, the untrue and the timid, in the hour of trial are, when the victory is won or the result is doubtful, to be placed over the heads of those who went forth, fearless of danger and regardless of personal consequences, when the battle raged fiercest, to meet the foe, how little of energy and courage will ever be displayed in any cause! Men may love and sustain truth, "for truth's sake," but when, in the hour of triumph, she herself breaks down all distinction between friends and foes, that triumph will be short lived and ephemeral. If the principles of the Whig party are worthy of being sustained and perpetuated, then FIDELITY and DEVOTION to it, *as a party, for the sake of those principles*, under all circumstances and in every emergency, are of the highest importance. When these are discarded or depreciated, then will it be deprived of its *life*, its *spirit* for efficient action, and it will meet the fate of every association of men, bound together by no common tie—easily overcome, defeated and dispersed by its adversaries because destitute of discipline, loyalty and union!

I have thus stated my reasons for declaring my opposition to the election of Mr. Rayner to the Senate. I regretted, as much as any man could, the necessity which impelled me to such a course. But neither office *holders* nor office *seekers* have as yet been made, either by statute law or custom, the "Patented Nobility" of this country, so as to render guilty of "scandalum magnatum," or of petit treason, those who may dare to whisper or even proclaim from the house-top, reasons why they should not be continued in or elected to office! If a seat in the Senate of the United States be the darling object of Mr. Rayner's ambition—the life-giving and life-inspiring stimulant to his exertions, *let him strive on.* Experience proves that perseverance can conquer many and great difficulties. But in all charity and justice, let him not suspect every one who may oppose his aerial flight "towards the temple of fame," of being actuated by "personal malignity." It was the *guilty conscience* of Macbeth which put a "bloody spot" on every thing around! I may be in error, but I have heretofore believed, it was the duty of a *true* Whig, rather to remain "a full private" in his party, than to seek the epaulets of rank, by retiring to his tent, whilst his friends are struggling for victory, or holding out the flag of *neutrality*, in order to gather up the spoils of *either* army, in the event of a doubtful issue!

H. W. MILLER.

January 10th, 1853.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1853.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—In another column will be found an advertisement fixing the 2d day of February for opening the books of subscription to the stock of the Company for constructing a Rail Road from this place to the Coal Mines. The prompt action of the Commissioners appointed by the charter augurs well for this important enterprise. Within a few hours after an official copy of the Charter was received, every member of the Board who was in town met and unanimously resolved to open the books as soon as the legal notice of 20 days could be given. We invite attendance at the meeting on the 2d, as some of our most influential citizens have been requested to deliver addresses on the importance of this enterprise to this place, to the Coal region, and to the State.

The Charter of the Company is left at the Book Store for examination by any who may wish to see it.

STATE POLITICS.—Under this head we copy in another column, some recent publications of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, the Hon. Edward Stanly, (as it is understood,) and Henry W. Miller, Esq., all growing out of the recent elections in this State, and the attempt to elect Mr. Rayner Senator in Congress.

We regret that any occasion has arisen for these publications; and our first impressions were that we would not fan the flame by publishing any thing on the subject. But the matter has assumed so much importance, and has attained so much notoriety, that we feel that it would be unjust to our readers to withhold the articles. They are therefore given in full, from the Register of the 29th ult., 8th and 12th inst.

Circumstances have induced us to refrain from any comment, heretofore or now. Indeed none is needed.

Mr. King, Vice President-elect, was to have left Washington yesterday, "but sick as he is, his return is very problematical," says the correspondent of the Express.

A DAMPER.—The Washington Union, and other Locofoco prints, are doing their best to get up a hue and cry against Mr. Clayton and General Taylor, on account of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as it is called, having so far recognised as not formally to deny, the right of Great Britain to hold her Honduras territory. The National Intelligencer puts the Union in an attitude supremely ridiculous by copying from an editorial of the Union of 24th April, 1850, the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Hempstead was indeed appointed a Consul, [by the administration of President Polk,] but not to Mosquito. *He was appointed a Consul to Belize, some two or three hundred miles north of the Mosquito coast. It is the capital of a small territory called* BRITISH HONDURAS, *which has been in possession of the British* FOR NEARLY TWO HUNDRED YEARS. The possession of the English, although *originally* an intrusion, was RECOGNISED BY THE SPANISH MONARCHS IN THEIR SEVERAL TREATIES, in all of which the British Government solemnly relinquished all claim of sovereignty over, or right of possession in, *the other* Spanish Provinces of Central America."

Has Mr. Secretary Clayton, (asks the Intelligencer,) or any Whig statesman or journal, either before or since this recognition of the British title to the territory by the Democratic organ, ever made out so strong a case for the British Government?

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, (Locofoco,) says with much point,—

"The fact is that Great Britaino btained the possessions she now holds in Honduras and over the "Bay of Islands" before the declaration of American independence, and *the Monroe doctrine applies to them just as aptly as it does to Canada.* The Monroe thunder ought to be reserved for some more important object."

Mr. King and Mr. Cass had better look out for some other hobby.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—We call the attention of our subscribers to the following extract from the law of the last session of Congress, changing the rates of postage on newspapers. It will be seen that the postage on a newspaper is only half a cent, out of the State, and quarter of a cent, within the State where published, provided the postage is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the post office where the paper is mailed or where it is received:—

"Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the [post] office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the [post] office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by regulation prescribe, one half only of those rates shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one half of the rates before mentioned."

The Observer weighs (dry) less than 1½ ounces. The postage on it is, therefore, 13 cents a year for the Weekly, and 26 cents a year for the Semi-Weekly, within the State, when paid in advance;—double those rates, out of the State, in advance, and quadruple when not in advance.

Papers pay no postage in the county where they are printed.

MARYLAND COAL TRADE.

The Cumberland Telegraph says that for the week ending Wednesday noon, 9 boats passed down the Canal laden with 653 tons coal, and 313 tons coke. The number of tons of coal which passed down the canal whilst it was in navigable order in the year 1852, was 63,766, and of coke 2,580 tons. In January and February the canal was entirely closed, and shortly after navigation was resumed the disastrous freshet occurred which so damaged the canal that navigation ceased during the months of May, June and a part of July. The frequent breaks subsequent to this period operated injuriously to transportation.

The number of tons transported over the Mount Savage railroad for the year ending December 31, 1852, was 174,892; and over the Eckhart railroad, now owned by the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the same period, 145,492 tons.

We copy the above for the purpose of showing our readers what a decided advantage rail roads have over canal navigation (and we may add any other navigation where locks and dams are required.) Here was the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, costing many millions of dollars, disabled by freshets for about half the past year, and carrying to market only 63,766 tons of coal, whilst two companies, out of twelve, carried by rail road 320,000 tons.

The Message of the Governor of Maryland states the loss to the Canal company by the freshets at $200,000, in repairs, loss of tolls, &c., besides a diversion of business from the canal and a loss of confidence in it as a reliable means of transportation.

It is evident that navigation through locks and dams on any river or canal must be interrupted whenever freshets occur. The rail road, on the contrary, is always ready. Moreover, in our case, a load of coal will be brought here from the mines in two hours, whilst two days will be required on the river.

In Pennsylvania, both water and rail roads are used for carrying coal to market, in what proportions we do not know.

Bishop Ives.—The Catholic *Herald* of Philadelphia, states as positively certain, that Bishop Ives was received into the Catholic Church at New York, prior to his departure for Europe: and that he left in the hands of the Revd. Dr. Forbes a paper containing his recantation, and certifying his admission into the Church. The U. S. *Catholic Miscellany* of this city in its issue of Saturday, also gives a similar version —*Charleston Courier.*

The American Whig Review has been merged in Putnam's New Monthly Magazine.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Spring ridings of the Judges of the Superior Courts will be as follows, viz:

*Elenton,	Saunders.
Newbern,	Manly.
Raleigh,	Baily.
Hillsborough,	Settle.
Wilmington,	Dick.
Salisbury,	Caldwell.
Morganton,	Ellis.

*Judge Saunders and Judge Baily exchange circuits.

Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Manly to hold Beaufort Special Court, Judge Dick to hold Cumberland Special Court, and Judge Bailey to hold New Hanover Special Court.—*Raleigh Register.*

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst. Mr. SAMUEL BERRY, aged 55 years.

In Halifax county, on the 25th ult. PETER EVANS, Esq., late a highly respected citizen of Chatham county, in the 72d year of his age.

On the 31st ult., at the advanced age of 99 years, 11 months and 20 days, Mrs. MARTHA CULBRETH, leaving a large number of children, grand and great grand children to mourn their loss; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. Although she lived to an advanced age, yet it may be truly said of her that she came in at the eleventh hour: in the year 1840 the Lord poured out his spirit upon the people in the neighborhood in which she lived, and many of her children and grand children were brought into the fold of Christ, and although she was unable to attend the house of God for a number of years previous to that time, the spirit of the Lord found its way to her heart and brought her to feel her need of an interest in the blood of Christ, which interest she sought and obtained; soon after which she attached herself to the M. E. Church, of which she remained an acceptable member until her death.—Com. 59

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary disenses of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and influences of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers. Of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 00

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms 20 00

For French, German or Spanish, 10 00

Board, Washing, &c., (exclusive of lights,) 40 00

For further information, address

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FAIRLY,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 58-tf

SCHOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Baker's Creek School, Bladen County, will commence on MONDAY the 10th inst. Parents wishing to procure a situation for their sons in this School can be accommodated on reasonable terms. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. Board can be obtained in the families of Messrs. Lewis, and Lesesne for $8 per month.

The following are the rates of Tuition, per Session:

1st Class. Reading, Spelling, &c., $8

2nd " Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, $10

3d " Algebra, Greek, Latin, &c., $16

ELIJAH KNOX, Teacher.

Bladen Co., Jan. 3, 1853. 58-3t*

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's Female School.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE winter session will commence on Wednesday, the 12th of January next. The school is furnished with a new and complete apparatus, and the young ladies have access to an extensive library. Persons desiring to place their daughters or wards in this school will address REV. R. BURWELL,

Hillsboro', N. C.

Dec. 16, 1852. 56-4w

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 17th January, 1853.

The liberal patronage extended to this School has induced the Trustees to increase its facilities of Education, by adding to the present efficient Faculty, two Ladies of high literary attainments.

Miss Drew, a Lady of experience and extended reputation in the science of Music, will take charge of this department of instruction.

Miss Miller, a Lady of high intellectual attainments, will act as Assistant Teacher in the Literary course.

As to healthiness, this School has been in operation about twelve years and no case of fever has been known in the Institution.

The Trustees would say to those who may be disposed to patronize their School, that with the arrangements made, they can furnish facilities for Education of a high order, both in the Literary and Ornamental branches.

The preparatory department will in future comprise more advanced studies—tuition from $8 to $12. In the College proper, $15 per session. Music on Piano Forte, $20; on Guitar, $15; vocal or sacred, $2. The other ornamental branches in proportion. Board $7 per month. E. K. NASH,

Pres't Board of Trustees.

Dec. 28, 1852. 59-3t

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

R. H. Graves, A. M., Principal.
Wm. M. Kilpatrick, Assistant.

THE Classical course will be such as to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in College.

The scientific course will embrace the higher branches of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.

Special attention will be paid to English branches.

TERMS.—For those pursuing the Classical or Scientific course, $21 per session of 20 weeks. For others $16.

The next session will commence on the 12th Jan'y, 1853.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 57-3t

THE GREAT CONVERSATIONISTS.

JEFFERSON—THE SAGE OF MONTICELLO.

From the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In my last, I painted Chief Justice Marshall; not at the full length of his public character, but in the miniature of private life; for such is the whole scope which I propose to myself, in these limnings of remarkable individuals. Were I to aim at more, each of these sketches would swell, in spite of me, to a biography. Next to the great Light of our law comes, in my youthful recollections, he who did more than all others to subvert, or at least, to confuse it; I mean the author of the doctrines of Nullification, of debt and charter repudiation, and of that general system of political gullotism which has now obtained the name of Virginia Abstractions; but is, after all, quite as legitimate and also, there as practical as many a favorite kind of other regions, which I will not now more recently specify, lest I should tread on toes that I must respect; your own, for instance.

Alas, at first sight of Mr. Jefferson. It was with reverence; for I was a scholar, and one of those men of ninety-eight, who regarded him as the greatest of all civil geniuses, the very impersonation of philosophic statesmanship; but it was without affection. For, though possessed in an extraordinary degree of the external arts which conciliate the mature, he had none of that miraculous, those unsullied sympathies, which please children; to whose instinctive judgment, wily people, because less on their guard, usually betray the most their lack of heart. A child at the breast would have rushed to the arms of Judge Marshall; I have seen John Randolph, when at the height of his sarcastic fame in Congress, the favorite playmate of my next elder brother, seating himself by him on the floor at his call, and entering with delight into all his childish sports; but nobody, I imagine, ever saw Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Calhoun pay the slightest attention to a child. Their attentions were a matter of the head, not heart. They had brains, I think, but no soul. I doubt if they ever felt any sympathies towards their own offspring, save the vanity their ideas—the fantastic procreation of their wits, when in a vagary of political illumination.

A little later, as the pupil of Mr. Jefferson's favorite nephew, Peter Carr, and, by analogy, as youthful visitors at Monticello, I had opportunity enough to understand to study him. Captivated at once by his brilliant conversational powers, those from whom my early opinions were derived, and by the romantic charm of his incessant conversation, I heard and believed him with not less reverence than of curiosity. My last and best occasion for doing so occurred in 1823, during a stay of two days which I then, in company with but an older friend, made at his mansion on the mountain top from which he so coveted so wide was the prospect) to look down from his abdicated realm of Virginia, a philosophic monarch, who had, like Charles V. and Diocletian, exchanged the crown for a cloister and cabbages. In its size, its shabby, its singularity of design, its seclusion, the character of its grounds, and every thing but piety and fasts within its walls, Monticello look'd to little the monastery; and as to the cabbages, in the culture of which the self-unkinged Roman placed his consolation, they were supplied to the cook by more modern fancies of husbandry, which made not only him, but all his neighbors at one while upon some new conception of profit, he laid down all his plantation in Irish potatoes; at another, he sowed it in black-eyed peas,—making always excellent but rather unsalary crops, which he could neither sell nor consume. Meantime he was obliged to buy breadcorn for his negroes, while his endless horses were, by the laughing farmers around, affirmed to be fed with pickled pigs. I cannot aver that such was their procedure, though their usual condition did not manifest any munificence of victuals. It could not be said of him, however, as by Dryden of another State reformer,

> "sweet was his kitchen, though his brain was hot."

for there was much good entertainment at Monticello, for mine, if not for horses. The hospitality there was almost perpetual, the cheer elegant, but rather skimpy than profuse. Their table was never one for which dainties seemed to have been collected, as if they were the master's main solicitude; but it was made up of good things, and looked as one would have it unstudied though refined, as if the result of taste and habit, not of a particular effort or expense. In that realm of living, where, on many of the old estates it is an incessant feast, I have seen boards far more lavish and luxurious than the sage's; but few, on the whole, that better hit the mark of what just sufficiency minister to the palate. His learning in some other matters, to which classical and scientific knowledge pretensions, might be questioned; but in eating he was certainly an adept, admirably a fit subject for the belly. No man in the country ever better than he understood all the French principles, whether of Religion, Morals, Politics, or Cookery. He had materialized and radicalized as far as he could, every thing, sacred and civil; to complete the total subversion, it was only necessary to scientalize; and, for this purpose, the age was to come to Paris about a revolution of the kitchen, to which the Ancient Dominion of all its old English dishes of roast and boiled, and let down from its joints and solid surloin, hog and hominy, to frog, fricassee and ragout. To give the last blow, therefore, to our institutions and manners, he inspected a French cook, taught the Gallic science to his own sable ministers of the mouth, and set up that reform of the larder, which Patrick Henry decided as sure to lead to degeneracy and denounced to the common people, in the contest of Ninety-eight, when he told them (as he was wont, in their own dialect, that "they should beware of this man, who had got so many outlandish ways and lived in Paris till he had so Frenchified himself that he could no longer eat the victuals they were all fetcht up on; and so he had brought back to old Virginny a white Frenchman, to cook for him." If the great Patrick—Priest of all men to deal with either usurping kings or pernicious demagogues—had lived a little longer, the story of Ninety-eight and the whole Jeffersonian history would probably have been a very different one.

So much for the administrative order which reigned at Monticello, without and within. The mansion stood half-embosomed in fine trees, many of them the ancient natives of the spot, but mixed with others of exotic growth, whose presence gave the necessary air of cultivated and arranged beauty to the scene. The habitation fronted the east, and stretched north and south, in a long, low range, terminating in terraces, with offices beneath them, terminated in their turn, each by a small pavilion, that served at pleasure for a still quieter place of retreat to the master or his family, when studiously disposed. These, with a lawn, occupied the artificially-levelled crest of the mountain—a space of some six acres. On the north and east, this fell off into abrupt and wild declivities, on the south, in a falling garden, which was, I think, much better situated than worked. For the sage was strong in projecting things, and seldom failed except in executing them. In the rear—a slight depression, such as the uplanders call a bench, intervening, where crosses a road to the neighboring town of Charlottesville, there joined by that to the mansion—rose the superior central hall, its gallery and stairs. To this the access was by the portico. Its floor was tesselated; its sides adorned with some works of art, and many objects of Natural History; conspicuous among which were bones of mammoth, and gigantic horns of the elk, moose, &c. Behind it lay a reception room, its walls covered with pictures, portraits, and lofty mirrors. Corridors from the hall led, right and left, to other apartments and the wings—to other parlors, a dining saloon, the library, the Sage's workshop, (he tinkered much in other wheels, levers, balances, checks, and curiosities of motion, besides those of political mechanism,) his chambers, and those for visitors—more than it would please either me or you to describe. As for the upper story, (the only other of the house) it was indescribable, and indeed, from its peculiarity of structure, I may say, unclimbable. For—doubtless, upon the great projector's favorite principle of sacrificing all orders and gradations to the lowest—he had, in building his first story, had no regard to the second, but giving to each room of the ground floor a height of ceiling proportioned to its size, had of course made the superior floor all up and down high and low, a mere series of breakneck, from one room of which to another, (though in the same story,) you could only get by clambering. The very rats, who only could range to dwell there, must have cursed this philosophic improvement in architecture.

I have led you with some delays, into the presence of the sage himself. But when the principal object is grand, its accessories that should be previously examined, must be many. For a noble residence, the approach carefully. Only by a long avenue. When you visit a renowned general in his camp, you cannot expect to be carried to headquarters, without calling at the outposts. It would be both provoking and stupid if, in going to see an obscure person, one were detained by ushers, and a ceremonial; but when you are about to pay your court to a sovereign, you like to see him in all his state, and you palpate at his dignity in proportion to your detention.

By such, within bars, as I saw him last, no longer in the red breeches, which at present he mounts in his favorite and rather comfortable undress, but still exhibiting by a great sprinkling of snuff, his attachment to that Republican color in gray stockings, small silver knee-buckles, easy shoes, shirt-frill, slight vest, and coat of blue cloth, with large gilt buttons, which he left open, as he sat in his long hall, (for he was not much above the middle size,) to display his portly person. At the foot, I fancy, which he presented to me, as he was in his library, in a long, loose gown, and slippers, which, I think, would have come up to the knee, if drawn out straight. His head was bare, and his hair, which was originally red, was powdered white, and worn in a long queue behind. His face was full, fair, and florid, and his eyes, which were of a light blue, were uncommonly animated and expressive. For his intellect, I felt, like his person, to be in the presence of a man of large dimensions. Your very fancy would not shiver. He was not of the many, but of the few, in every thing and was superior, that night, like a king, who never goes out on foot or in a hack chaise, at study, at work, or in conversation. If he had several things to say at once, his tongue was sure to be equal to it. Indeed, even when seated in his library in a low Spanish chair, he had a faculty for discussing in almost endless flow of fine discourse, his body seeming deposited in it for just as long as his mind, shifted his position all the while that I was with him, about that you might almost have thought he was quite finding. Manner, his was as expressive as it was stately, was not at all less easy than his limbs, in forming its part in the conversation, and kept up, all the while, the most spirited play, and appropriate of the countenance, as truly as any features could well have. It was a feeble commentation like the artful helps with which the imagination illustrates the text of a favorite author. Every word, every syllable, every accent, every emphasis, every cadence, every pause, every look, every gesture, every motion of the eyes as well as his discourse to the ears. The impression which it conveyed was a strong possibility of all he uttered; for it forgot in you, as an almost unwilled persuasion of his sincerity—a victim of the appearance of which he made you at once and last need.

You have seen his portraits, his busts, the bronze statue—faithful enough except as to the limbs—which the Israelite navy-captain bought in Paris at the price of old clothes, and offered to Congress, but which it put by with disdain, as a stroke of speculation, meant to procure professional advancement not earned in any other way. From all these, one gets a just enough idea of the mere mould of his physiognomy; but none, of course, of that nobility which was its only fine quality, nor of the oddity of his complexion.—This was much, in its general tint, of the color of cream; but as that substance is one of which you, good people of the great city of Gotham, conceive only as a modification of prepared chalk, let me explain by what they have often seen—the fruity part of a pumpkin pie. The face looked as if it were buttered with such a paste; but, in addition to this ghastliness of hue, it was besprinkled with small pox-pits, all of which were of a lively purple. Bad as was the uncontrasted, you may imagine what its beauty became, when set off by such a foil. As to features, he had not one that was good; except the eyes; they were a greyish blue, clear and sparkling. His head was well set and well carried, but had the Jacobinical shape and air; his hair was originally reddish, but turned to an ill-bleached foxiness; his forehead was large, but not well modelled in those main frontal regions which bespeak loftiness of thought and creativeness of imagination; it indicated clearness, not greatness. His brows were neither strong nor soft, but irregular and uncertain, as those of one who was wanting in will, and yet had not much feeling. His nose was mean—a small tube ending in a sudden bulb; it was much cocked up, and derived from that shape a character of pertness and vulgarity. His mouth was rather large, but the lips thin and not well cut; the expression sitting on them bland but not benevolent, conciliating rather than kindly; its meaning assigned his emotions to the manners, not the heart—to policy, not the temper. The chin was, like the forehead, broader than it was strong. Such were his lineaments in detail: quite indifferent, separately: and yet, altogether, very expressive and agreeable. As his motions, light and easy, were the contradiction of his ill-made limbs, so was his pleasing and animated countenance that of features, of themselves, ignoble apart.

Lastly, his conversation: He certainly was one of the best talkers I have ever listened to; copious in the extreme, without ever growing tedious; easy yet compact; flowing but never loose; very variously, and to all appearance soundly informed, and continually dealing out his information, but rather as if to gratify you, not himself; his mind seemed to me, then, a great repository of the knowledge that is gotten from others and of the wisdom that must come from one's self. Trained in what was once its best school—the Parisian saloons—he understood conversation thoroughly as an art; and he made the most of it, as an engine of personal influence and for the propagation of his party opinions. Towards the inculcation of these, his conversation, whatever the subject, was usually bent, except when a scientific matter was in question; either he knew no literature, law, history, philosophy, morals, nor theology, or he could not talk of them, unless as connected, in some direct or indirect way, with Democratic theories. His power, indeed, of winning and of controlling men, always lay chiefly in his skill of personal communication; for, even in public bodies, he rarely made speeches: nor have we any record of his having ever shone as an orator. In short, not feeling strong enough to attack men's convictions by the front gate of manful eloquence, he stole in by the back-door of addresses and of insinuation in private.

At least, however, he got in; which is, no doubt, the great end; and when the end is great, few people are delicate about the means. His were, perhaps, a little burglarious; but then I must confess that the picklock of his talk was admirable.

H. STORY.

Proceedings of the Convention of Teachers and other friends of Education.

This body met pursuant to adjournment in the Chapel of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in Raleigh, on the 29th of Dec. 1852. The President, Rev. Bennet T. Blake, took the Chair and opened the meeting with prayer. Part of the proceedings of the last meeting were read by the Secretary *pro. tem.*, Dr. J. A. Waddell, and on motion, Mr. R. L. Cooke, Secretary of the National Association for the advancement of Education, made some remarks illustrating the manner in which similar societies are organized in other States. On motion, the remarks made by Mr. Cooke were referred to a committee to report a Constitution upon which a permanent organization should be founded. That committee was forthwith reported, and is as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This society shall be styled the North Carolina Association of Teachers and friends of Education.

Art. 2. The object of this Association shall be to promote the cause of education generally throughout the State.

Art. 3. Any person may become a member of this Association, who shall have been previously nominated at a regular meeting, and chosen by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, and who shall, on subscribing his name to this constitution pay to the Treasurer the sum of fifty cents.

Art. 4. Delegates from local Associations in the State, not exceeding three from each, shall be received at any regular meeting as members *ex officio* of this association.

Art. 5. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of five Managers, all of those officers shall be elected annually, and shall constitute an Executive Committee, of which three shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 6. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Wednesday of June in each year, in the city of Raleigh, but the Association may hold other meetings at such times and places as the Executive Committee may select.

The Association then elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, President,
REV. B. T. BLAKE, Vice President,
WILLIAM ROBINSON, Secretary,
Dr. J. A. WADDELL, Treasurer.

Wm. D. Cooke,
J. C. McNair,
Rev. N. Z. Graves,
Lyttelton Waddell,
Rev. Dr. Mason,
} Board of Managers.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of the Vice President, Mr. McNair and Mr. Doub, was appointed to prepare a circular to be addressed to teachers and other friends of the cause.

On motion, it was resolved that when the Association adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on to-morrow evening in the Methodist Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed consisting of Messrs. C. H. Wiley, Rev. J. H. Bryan, and J. A. McNair, whose duty it shall be to report at the next regular annual meeting in June, upon the defects and necessities of our Common School system.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet in the Methodist Church to-morrow evening, for the purpose of hearing the address of the Secretary of the American Association, whose services for the occasion had been secured by the committee of correspondence appointed at the last convention.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30.

The Association met according to adjournment in the Methodist Church, this evening, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

The chair was taken by the Vice President and by his request, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Pell. The proceedings of the last meeting were then read. After the reading of the minutes a report from the Committee on a Circular was presented. On nomination, Prof. Owen, of Wake Forest College, was duly elected a member of the Association; also, Rev. W. E. Pell, Rev. Daniel Culbreth, Rev. J. J. Smyth, of Richmond county, and Mr. Samuel Young.

Letters from C. H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, and Prof. Owen, of Wake Forest, expressing their regret that circumstances would prevent their attendance at the present meeting, were presented, and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

The Chair then made a few introductory remarks designating the Scaker, whose address had been announced. Robert L. Cook, Esq., of New Jersey, the Secretary of the American Association for the advancement of education, then delivered before the Association the address upon education.

On motion, Messrs. C. H. Wiley, Wm. D. Cooke and Rev. N. Z. Graves were appointed delegates to the next annual meeting of the American Association which meets in Pittsburg on the 2d Tuesday of August.

The history and character of this Association were explained by Mr. R. L. Cooke.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pell, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered tendered to Mr. Cooke for his excellent and interesting address.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the city papers, and that all the papers of the State be requested to copy them.

B. T. BLAKE, President.
J. A. WADDELL, Sec'y. *pro tem.*

FOR SALE,

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime,
Hydraulic Cement,
Calcined Plaster, and
Plastering Hair. Apply to
BEVERLY ROSE.

Jan'y 10, 1853. 59-3t

MR. CLAYTON AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

The way in which Mr. John M. Clayton has turned the tables on his revilers would be the best joke of the season, if so grave a matter could be regarded as a fit subject for merriment.

The Washington Union of Saturday last accompanied the publication of the debate in the Senate on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with the following outburst of virtuous and patriotic indignation:

"No man who feels that delicate sensibility to any reproach upon the honor of his country which is inseparable from true patriotism can contemplate without shame and regret, an act of duplicity or bad faith on the part of official personages in the government. Under the influence of this sentiment, we feel an unfeigned reluctance to expose, in its just enormity, the conduct of Secretary Clayton in respect to the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and this government, of the 4th of July, 1850. No American can read the exposition of the conduct of the ex-Secretary in this affair, made in the progress of Thursday's debate in the Senate, without a blush for the tarnished honor of his country."

In the debate referred to, it appeared that Mr. Clayton, in an official note to Sir H. Bulwer, had made the following statement:

"The Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, Hon. Wm. R. King, informs me that the Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras. It was understood to apply to, and does include, all the Central American States of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, with their just limits and proper dependencies."

Whereupon Gen. Cass rose in his place and made the following declaration:

"Mr. Clayton states in his letter that, after the Treaty had been returned from England with this quasi-ratification, he called upon Mr. King, then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, and informed him of it, and that Mr. King told him that the Senate perfectly understood that the Treaty did not include British Honduras. There was a mistake upon this point. *He Mr. Cass had called on Mr. King this morning, who said that he made no such statement to Mr. Clayton. On the contrary, when Mr. Clayton showed him the condition to the ratification by Great Britain, and asks Chim if it should be sent to the Senate, he (Mr. King) told Clayton that, if it were sent to the Senate with that qualification to it, it would not receive a single vote.* Colonel King further stated to him (Mr. Cass) that he told Mr. Clayton he had better dismiss the qualification altogether, for it would defeat the whole Treaty; and that he (Mr. King) supposed till this morning that such had been done."

Messrs. Downs and Chase also testified that they had understood the treaty as including British Honduras, and would never have voted for it if they had supposed that it was intended to bear a different interpretation.

This is the "exposition" which, according to the Union, brings disgrace on Mr. Clayton, and tarnishes the honor of the country. The aforesaid journal says in conclusion:

"We need offer no comment upon the position in which Secretary Clayton is placed by the disclosure of the secret understanding between him-self and the British minister. For the honor of the country, we could wish that the slightest transaction were veiled from the eye of the world, for it exhibits an American Secretary of State in a light which no citizen can contemplate without unspeakable shame and regret. In the private transactions of men such conduct would incur the reproach of duplicity, and would justly subject the party to the indignant censure of public opinion. Nay, more; a contract between individuals, brought about by the means employed by Secretary Clayton to secure the sanction of the Senate to his treaty with Mr. Bulwer, would by the equitable decision of the law be held of no obligation and effect. We suppose this government is bound by the act even of a faithless minister, and must consent to British usurpation in Central America, because a Secretary of State violated his trust and bartered away the most cherished principle of American policy."

Now see the following correspondence:—

Mr. Clayton to Mr. King.

JULY 4, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I am this morning writing to Sir H. L. Bulwer, and while about to decline altering the treaty at the time of exchanging ratifications, I wish to leave no room for a charge of duplicity against our government, such as that we now pretend that Central America in the treaty includes British Honduras.

I shall therefore say to him, in effect, that such construction was not in the contemplation of the negotiators or the Senate at the time of confirmation. May I have your permission to add that the true understanding was explained by you as Chairman of Foreign Relations, to the Senate, before the vote was taken on the treaty? I think it due to frankness on our part.

Very truly, yours,
J. M. CLAYTON.

To Hon. W. R. King, U. S. Senate.

Mr. King to Mr. Clayton.

JULY 4, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR—*The Senate perfectly understood that the Treaty did not include British Honduras.* Frankness becomes our Government, but you should be careful not to use any expression which would seem to recognize the right of England to any portion of Honduras.

Faithfully, your ob't servant,
WM. R. KING.

This is certainly a beautiful commentary on the speeches of Messrs. Cass, Downs and Chase, and the editorials of the Union. We leave to the Democracy the agreeable task of reconciling the flagrant discrepancy between Mr. King's letter and the statements of Democratic Senators. Mr. King was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was his province *to explain to the Senate the import of the treaty* before it was ratified. If any one member of that body had a better opportunity than another of knowing what the understanding of the Senate was in regard to the treaty, Mr. King is unquestionably that man. His testimony is directly to the point, and furnishes a most conclusive and triumphant vidication of Mr. Clayton against the charge of having by a "private understanding" with the British Minister excluded Honduras and its dependencies from the operation of that clause of the the treaty of 1850, which forbids British colonization in Central America. The conflict between Mr. King's letter to Mr. Clayton and Gen. Cass's statement of what recently passed between himself and the Vice President elect, is singular to say the least of it, and can only be accounted for on the supposition that the declining health of Mr. King has impaired his memory of past transactions.

But see the predicament in which the Washington Union, General Cass & Co., have placed themselves by their premature denunciations of a Whig Secretary of State. They charge that by a secret understanding between this Secretary and Sir H. Bulwer, "the honor of the country has been tarnished," an a "cherished principle of American policy bartered away." Now what does Mr. King's letter to Mr. Clayton show? It shows that our Democratic Vice President elect *was a party to this secret understanding*, if such a one existed, and that if the honor of the one has been tarnished and the Monroe doctrine "bartered away" by the treaty of 1850, Mr. King must bear his full share of the blame. Grant that he was mistaken in saying that the Senate understood the treaty as not including British Honduras, still there can be no doubt as to the interpretation which HE put on its provisions. It is clear from his letter that he at least knew what he was about when he voted for the treaty. The obligations of the Union and of Democratic party in the Senate, therefore, fall upon the head of no man when they have just called to the second office of the Republic. If British usurpation on this continent has been sanctioned by the Clayton treaty, the deed was done with the full knowledge, advice and consent of the Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Richmond Times.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.

We have just returned from a trial trip of the caloric ship Ericsson—the breathing ship of the Mirror very properly called it the other day—and have been a witness of the most complete triumph of its prowess. As a motive power for all legitimate purposes of commerce—for ocean and transatlantic—it will straightway supersede all. Any thing more experimentally successful, or more practically simple, cannot be conceived.

The Ericsson made this trip, not for the purpose of her capacity of speed, &c., but simply for satisfaction to parties interested, and to demonstrate that Captain Ericsson has done what he undertook to do, and substituted atmospheric air for steam in the propulsion of large vessels.

It was obvious to every one on board that the packing of the cylinders is not perfect, for there was considerable escape of the air, and the motive power, the air-tight working cylinder of fourteen feet diameter being new to the work of time, and Capt. Ericsson not having had thus early to dispel the doubt that existed as to the Ericsson, would, it is no risky assertion to say, a greater speed than yet reached, by sixty miles.

The principle is simple, and it is the object to husband or generate in the fullest possible degree of air being the key to the whole. The supply cylinders include about 70 tons of air, and it is by that air when expanded by heat, that drives the piston; it is capable by changes of temperature, but the heat is retained from the previous working passes through the same pipes, and thus by taking up the heat the wires have retained, so that the air expanded is ready for use.

It will be obvious that there is no friction of the piston except the friction of the ship. We speak of the top of the cylinder while it moved 70 revolutions per seconds and 16 seconds. It was cooler than the engine room in which we were.

So was the engine room generally. A great economy the Ericsson uses six tons of coal in 24 hours, and could not consume more than 12 tons, which in point of cost is six to fifty. Only one fireman is on duty at one time, and all he has to do is to supply coal about every hour; only one engineer, and he has nothing to do but to look after the journals, &c. There can be no explosion.

Capt. Ericsson very lucidly explained by a diagram the whole machinery and answered every question that any chose to put to him. A board, and there were those among us who entertained very serious doubts of the success of the enterprise, and were, we judge, interested in the result, acknowledged that every objection had proved to be groundless, and that the thing was well done. Indeed there was no talking any other ground, seeing that we were *doing* it at the rate of an hour.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Jan'y 5.

The steamer Baltic from Liverpool, and here to-day. She brings dates to the 29th ultimo.

England.—The new British Ministry has been organized, substantially as follows:

Premier—Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—W. E. Gladstone.
Home Secretary—Lord Palmerston.
Foreign Secretary—Lord John Russell.
Colonies—Duke of Newcastle.
Admiralty—Sir James Graham.
President of the Council—Earl Granville.
Privy Seal—Duke of Argyle.
Secretary of War—Sidney Herbert.
President of Indian Board—Sir Charles W. Wood.
Board of Public Works—Sir H. Molesworth.
Seal, without Office—Marquis of Lansdowne.

Parliament has adjourned until the 10th of February.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Dec. 8.

Cotton.—Market dull, owing to the Christmas holidays. Sales for the day 7000 bales. Prices rather in favor of buyers, but not so decidedly as to produce any change in last quotations.

France.—A decree has been issued by the Emperor, nominating ex-King Jerome Bonaparte and his son lineal heirs to the French throne in the event of the failure of direct or adopted issue of Louis Napoleon.

LATER.—The Arabia brings dates to the 1st inst. Cotton had declined from 1-16 to 1-4, and sales of the week 34,000 bales. Kossuth's mother died at Brussels on the 28th. It was reported that Mr Barringer, U. S. Minister to Spain, would shortly resign.

Valuable Turpentine and Farm Land
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 20th instant, at Kingsbury, Cumberland county, Two Thousand Three Hundred Acres of LAND, twelve miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River. There are about Seventeen Hundred Acres of pine land and the balance river and swamp land. There is forty-three thousand sand boxes cut, and sufficiency of round pine to cut 10,000 crops more. There is a good saw and grist mill on the land. The Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh runs through the land. It is convenient to a distillery.

Terms at sale.

Any person wishing to examine the lands, can call on Ronald McMillan, or

NATHAN KING.

Kingsbury, Jan'y 5, 1853. 59-3t

At the same time will be hired, for the term of 12 months, several Negroes, among them some good turpentine hands.

COUNTY CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the county are requested to present them to John McLean, Clerk of the County Court, forthwith. Those neglecting to do so previous to the 1st day of February, will lose the opportunity of having their accounts passed.

Notice is also given to all County Officers—receivers of public monies—to have their several accounts prepared to lay before the Committee of Finance on Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, as required by law.

G. DEMING,
WM. McMILLAN,
JAS. W. STRANGE,
Committee of Finance.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 12, 1853. 59-3t

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

CARD OF MR. RAYNER.

In the last Register is a communication over the signature of "H. W. Miller," in which divers charges are preferred against me—some of which are untrue—some with just enough of the *semblance* of truth, to mislead the reader—and some again, though true to a certain extent, have yet so perverted the facts, as possibly to create an erroneous impression. I have deliberated whether I should take any notice of this communication at all. I don't whether strict propriety does not forbid my paying any attention to it whatever.—And I am inclined to make this short reply, from the single consideration, that my silence might be construed, where I am not known, into acquiescence. As to the tone and temper that pervade this communication, I shall pass them by unheeded—leaving it to a calm and dispassionate public opinion to judge of the motives and feelings that have prompted this attack. As to the covert insinuations, couched in mere general terms, that are to be found in this communication, as I do not feel at all annoyed by them, I shall not notice them. I might, if I were to do so, subject myself to the suspicion of feeling conscious that they were applicable to myself. "It was the *guilty* conscience of [Lady] Macbeth, which put a Hell-body spot on every thing around."

As to the labored dissertation upon the incidents of the late Presidential election, constituting the greater portion of the article in question, the subject is threadbare. It consists of the shreds and patches of stale stump speeches, which are hacked the times. It contains nothing new, on about which the public now feel any concern. As to my dissatisfaction at the nomination of Gen. Scott, and my lukewarmness in his support—that is never been any secret. My uniform and unwavering devotion to Whig principles has also been no secret. My opinion in regard to public men and public measures have ever been, and ever will be, known honestly and openly, with the independence of a free American citizen. My views and opinions in regard to the late Presidential election, were well known to the Whigs of the Legislature, when they nominated and supported me for Senator. They knew I had no "lurking sting" concealing the cowardly "which they are arraigned before the Whigs at large, in the State—seems to be, that they did not consider stump speaking as the only test of fitness for a seat in the Senate of the United States.

All the charges contained in this communication against myself, except two, are [illegible]. They consist of [illegible] and that one heard, and the [illegible]. They are unworthy of notice. [illegible] I do not recognise the right of [illegible] to arraign me at the bar of public opinion [illegible] made in the gossip of the streets, the rumors of the taverns, or the gabble of newspapers. I put it to the public [illegible]

The two specific charges in this [illegible] the course of the Whigs in the Legislature, [illegible] perhaps require a passing notice. The first is—that he, the said H. W. Miller, did send me a letter on the day of the election, [illegible] to him in relation to the [illegible] with a proud indignity," and that I [illegible] giving him an answer." This [illegible] is entirely untrue in point of fact. I had a private conversation with Mr. Miller, *which* I [illegible] stating that although I declined entering into any correspondence in writing with him, touching the [illegible] interests, yet, if he would select any gentleman that high whom he would [illegible] confidentially, any grievance of which he complained, I would [illegible] to remove any impression under which he might be laboring. But I felt conscious I had not wronged him in word or deed—that, if I was mistaken, if I did [illegible] that he would make no sensible objection to the highly respectable man he might select, I would make him reparation, if in my power, &c., &c. I then insisted on amicable adjustment of all grounds of complaint he had against me, through the agency of a third person to be selected by him. Instead of agreeing to this proposition, he [illegible] to appeal to public opinion through the [illegible] on the judgment of public opinion, after a statement of these facts, I am willing to rely.

The second specification in which I shall notice, is the following: That I declared to at least one person after the election that I did not take a stand for the Whig nominations, because I found, as the two parties were tied in the Legislature, such a course would injure my chance to get to the Senate of the United States." This statement I pronounce to be *false*. The charge bears the stamp of falsehood and absurdity on the very face of it. It states that it was *after* the election" I gave this reason why I did not take a stand for the Whig nominations. Why, I had then taken the most unequivocal stand I could take. I had voted for the Whig nominations at the polls—and that was a matter of public notoriety. Again, it is said that I stated, that election I found as the two parties were tied in the Legislature," &c. Why, at the time of the Presidential election, Shaw had been in his seat for months, and there was a certain, well-known democratic majority of two in the Legislature.

Moreover, it is well known to the Whigs of the Legislature, that I insisted throughout, that my name should not be brought in competition for the nomination against any gentleman whose friends wished to give him even the compliment of a vote. My preference for John Kerr, over all others, was openly avowed, if the Whigs could possibly control the election, whilst at the same time I was ready to support with my humble influence, any other gentleman, who might possess respectable abilities, and good moral character. Can any fair-minded man blame me for accepting the nomination? No one *can*. Why, then, this assault upon me? So far, then, as the blame of the nomination is concerned, it must be aimed at the Whig members of the Legislature. And are they, acting as they were under the responsibility of duty, to be lectured for their conduct? If the communication in the Register, signed "H. W. Miller," is just in its strictures, then, these Whig members were either recreant to duty, or else they were a set of miserable dupes—otherwise, this long newspaper article degenerates into a mere personal matter, on the part of the writer. The Whigs of the Legislature can without doubt, justify their conduct in voting for me, to their consciences, as well as to their constituents. And as to any personal grievance, Mr. Miller may think he labors under, growing out of any act of mine, the reader will recollect, that I offered to submit the adjustment of any difficulty he believed to exist between us, to an umpire to be selected by himself.

My having been nominated and voted for, by the Whigs of the late Legislature, is a part of the history of the times—which no dissatisfaction, in any quarter, can obliterate from the archives of the State. It is an honor of which I feel proud: it is a token of confidence, for which I shall ever feel grateful. Towards those Whigs who were opposed to my nomination, I have not a particle of unkind feeling. So far from it, I owe them a debt of respect and esteem, for their devotion to the Whig party, in voting for me after I was nominated, against their convictions, as to the propriety of my nomination. They have thus proven, that *their* loyalty to the Whig party is founded on *principle*, and not on the gratification of personal preferences and ambitious ends. They have afforded the best evidence, that non-conformity with their special wishes cannot drive *them* from their allegiance to their party, under the apprehension that others "may be placed over their heads." They have shown, that *their* "energy and courage will be displayed in any cause," where the discharge of duty, and not the accomplishment of personal aims, is the main inducement to action. They voted for me as they did for Scott—and as I voted for him—because I was the regular nominee of their party. No matter what may have been their disapproval of my inertness in the late Presidential contest; yet, as fair-minded and consistent men, they felt that, in refusing to vote for me, after I was nominated, they would subject themselves to the same charge of perverseness and disloyalty to party, justly attributable to those whigs who failed to vote for General Scott, however much they may have disapproved of his nomination.

There is one sentence in the communication over the name of "H. W. Miller," to which I wish to recall the attention of the readers of the Register, lest, in the hurry of reading, its peculiar phraseology may have escaped their notice. It is this:

"If the lukewarm, the untrue and the timid, in the hour of trial, are, when the victory is won or the result is doubtful, [illegible] TO BE PLACED OVER THE HEADS [illegible] of those who went forth fearless of danger and regardless of personal consequences, when the battle raged fiercest, to meet the foe, [illegible] HOW LITTLE OF INTEGRITY AND COURAGE WILL EVER BE DISPLAYED IN ANY CAUSE."

I leave it to those, who are better versed in the construction of words, when used as "the signs of ideas," to put the proper interpretation on the above.

I am done with this controversy. It was not of my seeking.

K. RAYNER.

Jan. 12, 1853.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, a large number of private bills were acted on.

On Wednesday, two appropriation bills were passed; Mr. Cass introduced another call for correspondence respecting Nicaragua, and the debate on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was continued.

On Thursday, a long debate arose on the bill to construct a rail road from the Atlantic States to the Pacific. "The debate showed that there exists but little diversity of opinion as to the necessity of providing a safe and speedy means of communication with that distant region; but the conflicting views in regard to the starting point and terminus of the road, and whether the enterprise shall be committed to the government or to individuals, would seem to give but little promise that any effective plan can be determined upon at the present session."

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, [illegible] of the Report of the Superintendent of the Census were ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Johnson of Tenn. made a furious attack on Secretary Corwin, [illegible] connection with the [illegible] claims—[though the select committee of the House, composed of a majority of Locofocos, had acquitted Mr. Corwin of all blame in the matter.]

On Thursday, the same subject was debated.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 13—Str Gaithconer, with passengers, and goods C & Rockfish Co, P P & J Jackson, C & A Johnson, Wm S McLean, R Mitchell.

Jan 13—Str Chatham, with goods for A Williamson, W H Carver, Lash & Eve, W A Lash, McLean & Jones, J O Williams, D S & T Pemberton, Lash & Moore, E B Rice, N Kendall, A Stalker, S H L & Son, R McIntosh, Cedar Falls Co, H Wright, C H Fauscette, Island Ford Co, W C Dejournette, Holt, Murray & Co, J Newton & Son, G Makepeace, M L & R J Richards, A D Northam, Gray & Saunders, Jenkins & Roberts, J Figgott, D G McRae, C Montague, Stith & Co, J Strickland, H L & J Martine, W Wenner, A W Ingold, W F Bas n, Rev J C Busse, J M Beasley, S J Hinsdale, M McKinnon, G Deming.

Jan 14—Str Gov Graham, with goods for W Bow, H L Mayhew, J D Williams, W P Stanback, A Mickle, D Murphy, Jenkins & Roberts, Green Womack, Carr & Watson.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

FOR sale by BRANSON & JOHNSON.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 60tf

FRESH GARDEN SEED.
SAML. J. HINSDALE.

HAS just received his supply of FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEED—growth of 1852.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
White Sugar.
Early flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Corn, Sugar or Sweet.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Early flat Battersea.
Large French Ox-heart.
Large York.
Large English Drum Head.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Long Orange.
Early Horn.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian.
Early Cluster.
London Long Green.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
LETTUCE—Royal Cabbage.
Large Green Ice Head.
Ice Coss.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Water.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
PARSLEY—Double Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
Sweet Mountain.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—Early Spring.
Purple-top Ruta Baga.
Large English Norfolk.

—ALSO—

A choice assortment of FLOWER SEED.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 12, 1853. 59-2m

JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW hhds. very superior Cardenas Molasses, (new crop.) Also, St. Croix, Refined, Crushed and Granulated Sugars, suitable for family use.
B. ROSE.
Jan'y 10, 1853. 59tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

A FEW bbls. new Lard, of excellent quality.
B. ROSE.
Jan'y 10, 1853. 59tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

A SUPERIOR quality, just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 11, 1853. 59tf

IRISH POTATOES,

NORTHERN Yellow, for planting, for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 11, 1853. 59tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1853.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mrs Snow, on Hay-Mount, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. This is a case strongly appealing to public sympathy, which we trust will be promptly and effectively manifested, as nearly all the property of an aged and infirm family has thus been consumed.

By great exertions, water being scarce in that neighborhood, the fire was prevented from extending.

MR. BADGER'S NOMINATION.—It is understood that the Senate was in Executive session on Friday last, on Mr Badger's nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court, when the death of Mr Upham, Senator from Vermont, which occurred at that time, was announced, and the Senate adjourned. He had been ill for some time.

Telegraphic despatches had been received from New Orleans and Mobile, against the nomination, for political reasons, as well as on account of non-residence.

It was thought the nomination would be confirmed.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.—The discussion in the Senate on this subject has been revived. Messrs. Pearce, Seward, Cass, Chase, Soule, Downes, Underwood, Hale, and others, taking part in it.

It is a most remarkable and significant fact,—yea more, it is a fact disgraceful to the Locofoco party at Washington, that the Union, whilst it has not dared to deny the genuineness of the letters between Mr. Clayton and Mr. King, which proved that Mr. King, as Chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Senate, and its official organ on that subject, was fully apprised by Mr. Clayton of the character of the Treaty, and wrote that the Senate "perfectly understood" it as Mr. Clayton and the British Minister and himself understood it—the Union, we say, *has not published that correspondence*, except as it was forced to do in the speeches of Senators, and that several days after the correspondence appeared in the Intelligencer. It publishes the debate, in which Mr. Cass and other Locofoco Senators profess not to have had any such understanding, in which Mr. King is reported as saying the same thing from his sick bed, and in which they all say they never would have ratified the treaty with any such understanding; and yet when Mr. Clayton produces an original letter from Mr. King, dated July 4, 1850, assuring Mr. Clayton that the Senate "perfectly understood" it, the Union endeavors to suppress this most conclusive testimony, and reiterates its abuse of Mr. Clayton for recognising, as it falsely says, the British right to retain its Honduras possession, which it has had for two centuries, and which Mr. Polk himself had officially recognized, by appointing a consul there to. Nothing could show more plainly, that the Union is aware that this correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Mr. King scatters to the wind all the new light statements of Mr. Cass and his associates, and altogether sustains Mr. Clayton and General Taylor.

THE FINALE.—Since the above was in type we have received the particulars of the closing scene of this most curious affair.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Pearce of Maryland, (Whig,) read to the Senate the following note from Wm. R. King, the Locofoco Vice President elect:—

"Colonel King desires Mr. Pearce to say in the Senate that it has not been his desire or intention, in anything which he has been represented as saying in reference to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, to cast the slightest imputation on Mr. J. M. Clayton in reference to that matter. On the contrary, he desires to do Mr. Clayton the justice to say that he is convinced that in everything connected with that treaty he [Mr. Clayton] was actuated by a patriotic anxiety to protect the rights and interests of his country. Colonel King feels mortified that anything said by him, under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, should have been made the basis for unjust reflections on Mr. Clayton."

Was ever stronger testimony borne to the patriotism of a political opponent than this? Was ever more caustic rebuke given to political friends? Those political friends of Col. King, (Cass, Soule, Weller, and Downs, particularly,) had impeached the honor of Mr. Clayton on the foundation of what *they* gave as the statements of Col. King—Col. King himself, unwilling to join in the false charges against Mr. Clayton, cannot even trust his political friends, Cass, &c. to read his real statement to the Senate, but sends it to Mr. Pearce, a Whig! There's political honesty! One upright man (and he upon the brink of the grave,) in the Senate, ready to do justice, when all his political associates were wrongfully hunting down a distinguished Whig, and the administration of which he was the head! Mr. King was *the* man who knew all about Mr. Clayton's conduct respecting the treaty in question. He was consulted at every step in it.

As might naturally be expected, the Locofoco Senators who had been so indignant against Mr. Clayton, dropped that part of the subject like a hot potato, not even stopping to confess that they had wronged Mr. Clayton. "They forthwith attempted to raise a fog, in which to escape from the public indignation and contempt, about Great Britain having violated the treaty; and on this subject they pretended to be full of fight. They were met by the following home truths from Mr. Hale of New Hampshire:—

I regret to see the tone and temper of some of the remarks indulged in here, as having a tendency to excite a sort of national prejudice against England. Now, in saying that I regret to see such prejudices as these appealed to, do not let it be understood that I stand up here as an humble advocate for England; for I have not the least concern for her—not the least in the world. You may get your indignation up to the highest pitch you please, and make a direct issue with her upon the Monroe doctrine, or anything else you please, and it needs no prophet to foretell what the end of that controversy will be. You will back right out, just as you did upon the Oregon question. [Laughter.] No matter how high your indignation may be—no matter what fever heat your patriotism may go up to against England—when the issue comes you will back right out.—[Laughter.] You will come down from "54° 40′ or fight" to "49°;" and if that is not low enough, you will come down lower. [Renewed laughter.] Therefore my anxiety is not for England; not at all. I will tell you what it is for. This patriotism must have vent somewhere—this indignation must have a victim upon which to wreak its fury. But I am afraid it will fall—not upon England, I am not at all afraid of that—but upon Mexico or Costa Rica, or some other of those little States that are not so able to bear it as England would be. [Laughter.] It is for this reason that it is exceedingly painful to me to see so much fever heat got up against England, when somebody else must take the blows, if it come to blows."

They next moved to quit the subject, (it was high time!) but before they did it, Mr. Mangum made a few remarks:

This debate started originally (said he) with a sort of assault upon the late Secretary of State, John M. Clayton, and the late Whig administration of Gen. Taylor. That assault has been repelled most signally at every point of the line, and, with the proclivities of our Democratic friends, it has undergone a Protean change, and now it is war with Great Britain. Sir, I hope the resolutions will be introduced, and referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. SEWARD. What resolutions?

Mr. MANGUM. Resolutions of war with Great Britain, to be sure. [Laughter.] They have given up the assault upon John M. Clayton. I predicted yesterday, in Executive session, that they were doing more for him than he would perhaps be able to do for himself, and to-day a telegraphic despatch has been received, by which I see that he has been elected a member of this body, and will in a short time be upon this floor as one of our peers, able to speak for himself.

The wounded must take care of themselves as well as they can, or be left to the tender care of their associates. There have been some curious flutterings during this discussion. Never was there an assault made upon an enemy's line in the world which has met with a more signal failure. The assailants have been outwitted, and if they can gather up their broken elocutes and amputate the limbs of the wounded, perhaps I, for one, shall rejoice.

Sir, I am not going into this subject to-day. Yesterday, in Executive session, I expressed my view upon it. I merely wish to say, in order that it may go before the country, that, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it never entered into my head, or that of any other member of the Committee, according to my recollection, that any British right, whether good or bad, to the Belize, no matter under what pretence it was held, was to be affected by the treaty called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. The great effort was upon the Mosquito king. There we obtained every thing we desired; that is incontestable. I will not go into that question at all. I will not undertake to say how it is that at this late period it could have entered into the minds of gentlemen that this whole matter was adjusted by the treaty. How they should have got such an idea is to me inconceivable.

This matter, in the way in which it commenced, was a very beautiful political operation; and if it is to be carried out to the extent which the language of gentlemen seems to indicate, it may lead to a declaration of war against Great Britain. [Laughter.] For I rather apprehend that what the sagacious Senator from New Hampshire has fairly and justly predicted will be the result—an ignominious backing out.

And so ended that chapter! Even the Washington Union, which had before been loaded with articles from day to day against Mr. Clayton, has not now a word to say! It is as dumb as an oyster! It does not even refer to Mr. King's note, nor publish it, except where it occurs in Mr. Pearce's speech, which the Union is under contract to publish for pay!

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Express says:—

"There is a determination to get up a general war with Mexico, upon the Boundary Line business of the starting point from the upper Rio Grande, as well as in the matter of the Tehuantepec route. Where this determination is firmly fixed, a quarrel can easily follow.

"A great deal of ammunition was prepared here against the French, in the matter of the alleged French encroachments upon Samana, in St. Domingo; but this story turning out to have been manufactured, all the ammunition has been spoilt. Mr. O'Bierne Marshall was to have gone into that, but the newspapers from New York that morning, spoilt that part of his speech.

"Another project for depleting the public treasury, in addition to the ten millions for war purposes—is a proposition all out to give one million of dollars to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Puget's Sound Company, to induce them to sell out their rights in Oregon, which they have under the treaty of Washington. This proposition, it is said, will be pushed.

"Mr. Marshall of California was trying to-day to get an opportunity to introduce his Ten Million (War? Plunder? or what Resolution?—but it did not get in. It awaits a more convenient time.—The Resolution expresses itself in these terms:

"Resolved, That a sum of ten millions of dollars be set apart out of any funds in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and be placed at the disposal of the President, for the purpose of enabling him, during the recess of Congress, to meet such exigencies as may arise out of the momentous subjects connected with the present state of the relations of this country with the other powers of the earth, so liable, on account of their character and complexity, to present themselves from hour to hour for practical and immediate consideration."

It is too evident that there is a restless spirit in many of the Locofoco party, ready to seek any occasion to burst forth against some foreign power—Mexico, Spain, England, France, Hayti, the Sandwich Islands, or what not. Anything for a scuffle, in which adventurers or bullies, having nothing to lose, may find something to be gained. War with Spain might give us Cuba; from Mexico another large slice might be carved; Hayti or the Sandwich Islands might be annexed; and any quantity of "glory" might be manufactured out of a difficulty with either England or France. The Whigs generally go for peace, and are opposed to forcing a quarrel with all the world, which is anxious to be at peace with us. This disposition of the Whigs affords so fine an opportunity to make capital by denouncing them as cowards, enemies of their country, friends of Spain, or Mexico, as the case may be, that even Locofocos who really do not want war cannot forego the chance of making capital out of it, by getting up a difficulty.

We apprehend that there is danger of its coming upon us all too soon. The "Monroe doctrine" is made the pretext for assumptions which will scarcely be submitted to by foreign powers. And though the commercial relations between England and the United States are too intimate and vital to allow either country to tolerate the idea of a war about petty British rights in Honduras—yet France is differently situated, and may be in a different mood. Napoleon is said to be as restless as some of the Locofocos. He pants for glory. He is fishing for popularity. He would rival the warlike deeds of his great uncle. Why should *he* submit to a dogma which not only denies to the French Empire all right to establish any new colony in North America, but is now so far extended as to question its right to retain such as it has had for centuries, even before the Republic which challenges its right had itself any existence?

We recently saw a translation of a most remarkable paper, originally published in France, (where nothing is published without permission of the government,) calling upon that government to interpose to put a stop to the growth of the power of the United States. And this was urged not only as a matter of State policy, but also on the ground that the religion of France is not our religion, but is the religion of Mexico and other nations whose interests are supposed to conflict with ours.

Now if Napoleon really wishes a war, as the world says, and finds England putting herself in a state of preparation too formidable to be successfully assailed, what more natural than that he should turn his eyes this way, and should covet our gold region of California?

There may be nothing in this idea, but we confess that it is forced upon us by the arrogant tone of the leaders of the Locofoco party.

THE NEW CABINET.—Senator Hunter of Virginia has positively declined the office of Secretary of State, offered to him by Gen. Pierce. It is supposed that he wishes to succeed to the next Presidency, and that he considers the Senate a better place to operate for that honor than a Cabinet office.

The Wilmington Herald contains a communication addressed to the Editors of this paper, in which, after expressing kindly feelings towards this place, complimenting it for its works of internal improvement, which have increased the trade between the two places, and regretting the failure of the applications for an increase of banking capital,—the statement is made, and we are desired to say if it is not correct,—

"That it often happens shipments of produce cannot be made to this market because the Banks with you will only to a very limited extent, discount drafts predicated on said shipment, thereby compelling shippers to seek another market, even if it is evidently to their detriment. I hope it is not the case; for it will be admitted by all that a course like that would not increase the good feeling so happily existing between the two places, because the Banking capital of your town is plainly taxed to the injury of Wilmington. Suppose that Wilmington pursued the like course, viz. the Banks not discounting drafts drawn on Fayetteville for shipments of Molasses, Salt, Lime, Coffee, &c., (and I am told the Banks generally average some 60 to 75,000 of that paper on hand,) which are every day made there, but reserved their money to be used for discounting Northern drafts, would it not be evident Fayetteville must suffer, because she would have to pay cash for such purchases, and Wilmington would also lose, in that she would not get so much for her goods."

We have made inquiry on the subject, and find that the writer has been misinformed. It is the constant practice of the banks here to discount [illegible] drawn on shipments of produce to Wilmington. They now have, and always have, large amounts of such paper on hand. Of course such discounts are governed by the considerations which influence other discounts,—the ability of the banks, (which is not unlimited,) the sufficiency of the security, &c. The banks often reject bills, it is true, for want of means, for insufficiency of security, or for evident or supposed "*wind*" character.

BISHOP IVES.—"One of the Clergy of N. Carolina" says through the N. Y. Times that Bishop Ives has written a letter to the Convention of his Diocese, giving his reasons for joining the Roman Catholic Church. And the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says he has written his reasons to the clergy of his diocese. Whether either statement is true, we have no means of ascertaining; but are satisfied that the clergy of the diocese have received no such letter.

Mr. Clifford, whig, has been elected Governor of Massachusetts. The Coalition has passed out of power.

THE RALEIGH & GASTON ROAD, we are glad to hear, is completed, and new cars are to be placed upon it.

Vice President King did not leave for Havana on Wednesday last, on account of a severe change of weather. He will go in the U. S. steamer Fulton, which was tendered by the Secretary of the Navy.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 13th instant, by Rev. S. Milton Frost, Mr. A. JACKSON O'HANLON, of the house of Wilkings & Co., to Miss AMELIA A., daughter of the late George B. Atkins, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst., by Alex'r Benton, Esq., Mr. FRANCIS RAINER to Miss CAROLINE HILL. Also, on the 11th, by the same, Mr. EZEKIEL BLACKMAN to Miss SARAH WARD.

In Wilmington, on the 14th instant, by J. L. Corbett, Esq., Mr. WM. H. PRICE to Miss MARY J. COFFEE.

In Anson county, on the 2d instant, by Jas A. Liles, Esq., Mr. WM. J. COX to Miss MARTHA E. HENRY. Also, on the 15th, by Jas. Broadway, Esq., Mr. J. D. HANCOCK, of Moore, to Miss CORA BAUCUM.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 31st ult., ANN EUGINA, daughter of Hugh M. and Ann M. Ingram, aged 2 yrs and 4 months. Also, on the 7th, WM. R. INGRAM. Also, on the 9th, MARTHA, daughter of A. Myers, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan'y 17.

BACON—	12	a 14	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	21	a 25	Cuba	24	a 27
CANDLES—E.F.	14	a	New Orleans,	30	a
Adamantine	30	a 35	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
Sperm	50	a	Tanners',	60	a 70
COFFEE—Rio,	10½	a 11	SALT—		
Laguira,	11	a	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75	a
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Alum, (bu.)	40	a
COTTON—			SEED—		
Strictly prime,	8¼	a 8¾	Flaxseed,	1 15	a 1 20
Prime,	8¼	a 8½	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Fair,	8	a	SHOT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Com., pr. bag,	1 75	a
Gunny,	14	a 16	Buck,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	SPIRITS—		
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Peach Brandy,	70	a
COTTON YARNS—			Apple " new	40	a 45
No. 5 to 10,	16	a	North'n "	40	a 42
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C Whiskey,	36	a 38
Brn. Sheetings,	6¾	a 7	Northern "	20	a 35
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	32	a 35	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 00	a 4 80	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 40	a 4 60	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	4 22	a 4 40	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
New Corn,	56	a 60	Crushed,	9½	a 10½
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	40	a 45	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	60	a 65	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	65	a 70	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 2½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—$2	a 2 25	
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	3	a 4	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	12	a 13	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	6	a 7	WOOL—	21	a 22

REMARKS.—No change in prices of produce since last week; cotton and flour in demand at quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval Stores—Turpentine, soft 3 60 to 3 70, hard 1 80 to 1 95,—firm at highest quotations; Spirits 57; Rosin 1 10; Tar 2 10. Corn 62½. Timber, sales of 7 rafts ranging from $4 50 to $9. Lumber in demand.

At New York, cotton dull and drooping. Flour quiet, at 5 56 to 5 68. Corn 69 to 72.

At Charleston, cotton firm and active at 8¼ to 10¼.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,592,680 bales, against 1,140,916 last year. Increase 451,765.

WINTER Sperm Oil, Tanners' and Linseed Oil.
Also, a full and general assortment of pure and extra White Lead and Ocher Paints, for sale on the most favorable terms, by
B. ROSE.
Jan'y 10, 1853. 59tf

H. H. COLE,
Wholesale Clothier,

Cor. of Centre Market Space and Pratt street,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 60-3m

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.

WE still receive RAGS for J. E. Jordan & Co., Raleigh, and want 200,000 pounds at the highest market price, for cash.

Cotton Yarn and Wrapping Paper, a large lot, on hand at manufacturers' prices.

BRANSON & JOHNSON,
Successors to E. Branson & Son.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 60tf

IRISH POTATOES.

YELLOW Planting and Mercer POTATOES, For sale by
BRANSON & JOHNSON,
Successors to E. Branson & Son.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 60tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Wm W. Jones and Duncan B. Nicholson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of JONES & NICHOLSON, either by Note or Account, are respectfully notified to call at the old stand and settle before the first of January next, or they will certainly have to pay it to the hands of an officer for collection. We intend to close the business and save cost.

W. W. JONES,
D. B. NICHOLSON.
Jan'y 14, 1853. 60-3pd

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and name of JAS. C. SMITH & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Agency business. Office Brown's Buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM COWAN,
JAMES C. SMITH.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 60-3m

JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
FACTORS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE BROWN'S BUILDINGS.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Spirits, Rosin, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 60-3m

PAINTS AND OILS.

LINSEED Oil, White Lead,
Train Oil, Window Glass,
Putty, Fire proof Paint,
Vegetable Oil, Varnish,
Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Red Lead, Umber, Terra de Sienna, Glue, Vermilion, Lamp Blacks, Papeat Black, Verditgris, Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Sand Paper, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Window Sash, &c.

For sale low by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 60-2m

REMOVAL.

CUMMINGS & CO. take occasion to inform their friends that they have removed to the NEW AND LARGE STORE, No. 71 NORTH 2d STREET, above Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, (connected by air doing Messrs. Ferst & Winebrenner's Hardware House,) where, possessing greater advantages for trade, they shall be pleased to see their former customers.

They are now receiving, for the Spring Trade, a large and fresh stock of

Combs, Brushes, Hosiery and Gloves,

And a general assortment of

Trimming and German and French Fancy Goods,

To which they invite special attention.

Orders solicited and promptly executed.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1852. 60-3m

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED

TO the undersigned, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dr. William S. Andres, dec'd, will have an opportunity of paying at February Term of Bladen County Court. Such, however, as prefer it, will be waited upon at their own residences, immediately after the Court, by an individual fully empowered to settle with them, to whom it is expected they will make such compensation for his trouble as is reasonable and lawful.

R. E. TROY, Ex'r.
Jan'y 12, 1853. 60-2t

Rail Road to the Coal Fields.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the Act of the late General Assembly of North Carolina, incorporating the "Western Rail Road Co.," it was determined that books of subscription to the said Company should be opened at the Town Hall in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday the 23d day of February next. At which time and place all those who may feel interested in the construction of this most important work are invited to attend.

Addresses may be expected from several of our leading citizens.

Books will be opened at other points as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose.

D. G. McRAE,
Ch'n Board Commissioners.

FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS, &C.

THIS and next month is considered by many to be the best time to set out Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Figs, and hardy plants generally; all of which I have a large and choice collection.

My Evergreens have been growing with me for the last year and can be taken up with the earth about the roots and sent to any distance with certainty of living and making a good growth. Orders will receive prompt attention.

C. H. FISHBURN.

P. S. Catalogues supplied to post paying applicants.
Jan. 14. 60-2t

HEAD QUARTERS,
131 Reg't N. C. Militia.

RANDALSVILLE, Jan'y 4th, 1853.

THE Officers and Privates of the 131st Regiment of the North Carolina Militia will attend at the usual parade ground, (Cross Roads) on Saturday the 12th Feb'y, for the purpose of electing a Col. Com'd't, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Peter E. Smith.

JAMES C. DAVIS,
Lieut. Col. Com'd'g.
60-3t

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th ult., my negro man, by the name of SAM, aged about 30 years, dark complected, and weighs 140 or 150 pounds, formerly known as Shaw's Sam. I will give the above reward for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again, or his delivery to me. I expect he is lurking about Daniel Lamb's, as he owns his wife.

NEILL SHAW.

Robeson County, N. C., near St. Paul's Post Office.
Jan'y 13, 1853. 60tf

LUMBER RIVER HOUSE.

THIS Establishment in LUMBERTON, N. C., is now open for the reception of travellers, resident boarders, or transient customers. The buildings are new and well furnished and the table will be constantly supplied with the best the market affords; the stables are good and well arranged, and the best attention will be given to them. It is the intention of the proprietor to make those who patronize his House feel *at Home*. He is thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received.

L. FISHBURN.
Lumberton, Jan'y 11, 1853. 60-3pd

FIFTY DOLLARS

WILL be paid for the apprehension of the thief who stole from my plantation on Thursday night last, a young chesnut sorrel Mare, Saddle and Bridle.

The Mare was four years old last spring, about 15¼ hands high, no white marks, except perhaps on one of her hind pasterns, has a scar on her back from a hurt by the saddle, and is slightly marked with the gear. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery.

C. J. SHANNON.
Camden, S. C., Jan. 1, 1853. 60-6t

DANCING SCHOOL.

J. WORD respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he will commence his Dancing Lessons, for the second Session, for young Ladies, Misses and Masters, at the Fayetteville Hall, on Tuesday the 18th of January, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. A night School for Gentlemen on the same evening.

Jan'y 12, 1853. 59-2t

CARPETS AND RUGS.

200 YDS. Super 3 Ply Carpeting,
50 " Floor Oil Cloth 4-4,
An assortment of Hearth Rugs, lately received.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 1852. 55-tf

Wanted to Hire for One Year.

25 NEGRO MEN to work on Boats, for which the highest prices will be paid.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 27, 1852. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. New No. 1 large Mullets.
2 Casks New Rice.
—ALSO—
1 Case fine city-made light Boots.
1 " " " waterproof do.
25 " Shoes, many kinds—some fine.
—ALSO—
Fine Dress and Over Coats; Pants and Vests.
All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, by
THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Near the Bank of Cape Fear.
Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1852. 55tf

THE undersigned wishes to hire, for the next year, twenty Negro Men, to work at my Distillery, and on the Boats. High prices will be paid.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 29, 1852. 55tf

MUSIC NOTICE.

PROFESSOR LOEHR begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he has located himself permanently in this place, for the purpose of giving Instructions on the Piano and Guitar to the Ladies, and to the Gentlemen on the Flute, Violin, or any other instrument.

He has in his possession recommendations from the principal Colleges of this State, and would be happy to exhibit them to those who may think of engaging his services. He can be found at the Fayetteville Hotel. Terms favorable.

☞ Pianos Tuned and Repaired.
Dec. 28, 1852. 55tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 15th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore, Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal.
JAMES H. BRENT.
Smithville, N. C., Dec. 30. 56-6m

SEED RYE FOR SALE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THREE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to
L. H. WHITAKER.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

JUST RECEIVED,

HARPER'S and Putnam's Magazines for January 1853.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 3, 1853.

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.
CHAS BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

ANSON TAYLOR,
No. 160, Broadway, New York,
Manufacturer and Commission Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Hatters' Stock, Trimmings, &c.

A. TAYLOR'S long experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enables him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second or third hands. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for the country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.
January 1, 1853. 56-93m

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. W. E. EDWARDS has taken a room at Harman's Hotel where he may be found at any and all times of the day, and offers the most efficient and approved means of his art to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Dec. 27, 1852. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 DOZEN half bright Steel HOES.
20 " polished " extra.
10 " Collins & Simmons' Turpentine Axes.
10 " heavy Timber "
For sale by
THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Near the Bank of Cape Fear.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 56tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to M. N. LEARY, previous to the formation of the copartnership of M. N. Leary & Son, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.
M. N. LEARY.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 56-3m

12,000 *acres (or more) Turpentine Land and Mills for sale.*

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, Fall Term 1852, will be sold at Auction, on Monday 21st February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Clinton, upon one and two years credit, with interest after one year, one per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the LANDS AND MILLS of the late George T. Barksdale, known formerly as the Mallett Mills, and the adjoining Lands, lying in Sampson and Bladen counties. Sold in parcels of 200 and upwards to 600 acres or more, to suit purchasers. Bonds and approved sureties required.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Dec. 27, 1852. 55ts

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

A SPECIAL TERM of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, for the trial of Civil causes, will be held on the second Monday in February 1853. Suitors and Witnesses are hereby notified thereof, and will govern themselves accordingly.
D. G. MAC RAE, Clerk.
Nov. 29, 1852. 47eowtC

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 La Josefina Gilt Regalia,	1000 Regalias,
5000 La Union Principes,	2000 Ambrosia,
5000 Jenny Lind,	2000 Ben Franklin,
5000 Plantation,	2000 Noriega,
3000 Panetelas,	2000 Neptuno,
3000 Conquesta,	2000 Voluntero,
3000 La Celebrada,	2000 Morenita,

For sale by
CHAS. BANKS.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell her DWELLING HOUSE, with about 7 acres of Land, on Haymount, about half a mile west of Fayetteville. The House is 2 stories, with 4 large and 2 small rooms; with all convenient Outhouses. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply soon.
H. P. LAIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 40tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock: it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms.
J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
August 30, 1852. 21tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The subscriber having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the PLANTERS' HOTEL, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.
JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.
J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders. She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua-making.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 26tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accomodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.
E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS' *HARDWARE, &c.*

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Hercis and Rems, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, PENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpetting, and every article connected with either branch of the business which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Address
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
49ly

JUST RECEIVED.

GLUE for Distillers.
Horse and Mule Collars.
A fine lot of Saddlery.
Ready-made Clothing.
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Also, a lot of North Carolina BACON.
C. E. LEITE, Person street.
Nov. 18, 1852. 44tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance.
For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf
Wilmington Herald copy one month, and send account to W. H. Lutterloh.

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1000 bushels Alum " in bags,
50 hhds. sweet Molasses,
50 bbls. City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 do,
20 bbls. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Potatoes,
10 bbls. superior Bacon.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 47tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

SMALL AND TALL:
COME ONE, COME ALL.
And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps, &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.
M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to exam ine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State.
JAMES KYLE.
Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of
Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.
N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.
Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

Just received, per Steamer Fanny,

Kerseys,
Jeans and Blankets,
Baskets and Tubs, assorted,
Rowland's Mill-Saws,
Anvils, Bellows and Vises,
75 Kegs Nails,
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
White Lead,
Linseed Oil.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Sept. 27, 1852. 29tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.
W. H. HARDIN.
Aug. 30, 1852. 21

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery: 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
August 16, 1852. 18tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first-rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect for the present, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchases, I engaged a workman as principal workman, since which he will remain with me. He learned his trade in Europe, and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work.

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have a number of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 7th, 2d, and 3d qualities FASHIONABLE.

Beaver Skin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices to suit. No. 1 at $12, No. 2 at $10, and No. 3 at $9 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed persons or gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through, from the fur on the skin until ready for the head.
DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, dump or dirty, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county.
P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 31tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received in part, and are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Super Black, Brown, Green and Blue Cloths; Sup'r Black Doeskin fancy Cassimers; Silk plush and velvet Vestings; some very fine; Black, white and colored Grenadine Satin and English Silk Vestings; Fine Cravats, Collars, &c.

Amongst our Ladies' Dress Goods may be found—Elvin Brk Grosdetinine, and Black, figured and watered Silks; rich Brocade do; plain and figured do; rich white figured do; plain white satin florence, &c.; Printed Satin Cashmeres; Paris printed Robes; English, French and American printed Delains; small figured and highly colored Delains for children; English and French Merinos; colored flannel; Glace Poplin; Victoria and Tartan Plaids; colored Alpaca Colorgs and Lama Cloths; Black Bombazine, (some extra fine;) Black Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp; colored Velvets for children; Scotch, French and American Ginghams and prints; Shawls; Mantillas; Gloves; Hosiery; Silk, Lamb's Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers; a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Fringes, Gimp and Velvet Trimmings; Swiss, Jaconet, Striped and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings; Infants' Embroidered Waists, Robes and Caps; French-worked Handkerchiefs, Collars and Undersleeves; Real Thread Lace and Linen Edging; Lisle and Cotton do.

With a full assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, with many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment one of the largest and best we have ever offered our friends and customers. So we invite them all to call as early as convenient, and examine for themselves, as we expect to sell as reasonable as any other house in the trade.

East corner Market Square, and No. 1 Green Street.
Fayetteville, N. C. ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.
September 19, 1852. 27tf

NOTICE.

WE would say to our Country friends, that it would be a convenient time, when they come in with their Cotton and other produce, to call and settle, and oblige us and perhaps save cost to themselves.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 8, 1852. 42tf
☞ A small lot of MESS PORK.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, a Negro man named BEN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 190 pounds; his hair is long, and he sometimes keeps it tied up in strings; has very large head, large eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and possibly may write himself a pass. His age is 29.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get him again, of the above boy.

I will give an additional reward of $200 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boy.
C. A. HARRISON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; plain, bl'k and fig'd Silks; fancy do; bl'k and col'd French Merinos; English do; bl'k and col'd Alpacas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Malbro Goods; bl'k and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Picnic Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls' Flats and Straw Trimming; Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete; to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st.,
Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.

P. S. I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Salem Cassimeres and Kerseys.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flatter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Elkenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 50-tf

RYE WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS a prime article, just received and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
—ALSO—
20 bags prime FEATHERS.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods are now here, and ready for sale. Our stock of **DRY GOODS** is large and better than any former season; **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY** is hard to equal.

GROCERIES.—Our stock is large, equal if not superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for cash, or to punctual customers on time.
COOK & TAYLOR.
September 18, 1852. 27-tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Binsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened a NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.
S. S. AREY.
Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—
100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Jute for Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
15 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
40 bags Drop and Buck shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,
Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 15, 1852. 25tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of
Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices correspondi'g with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market; to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail.
JOHN C. THOMSON.
Old Stand, South-West Corner Market Square.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., on Monday the 21st day of February next, a part of one hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Page, joining the lands of Leonard Godwin and others, for Taxes for two years, and costs, according to act of Assembly.
THOS. UNDERWOOD, Sheriff.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 58-*2t

TRUST SALE.

IN accordance with the provisions of a deed of trust, to me executed by Isham Godwin, I will proceed to sell, on the 4th and 5th of February next, at the residence of the said Godwin, the three following valuable tracts of Land, to-wit: One tract joining Cade and others, containing 284 acres. One other tract conveyed to said Godwin by Arthur S. Beaman, by deed dated 10th March 1846, containing 55 acres. One other tract conveyed by said Beaman to Godwin, by deed dated 10th March 1846, containing fifty acres more or less. The whole three tracts of land being situated on the East side of Cape Fear River, some five miles distant from the Town of Fayetteville, and near the direct road from Fayetteville to Clinton.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils of the said Godwin, together with the stock of Hogs, Cattle, Horses, &c. &c., conveyed by the said Godwin to me as Trustee for the purposes in the deed of trust specified.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms: All under $10, cash; over $10, note with approved surety at 3 months.
ARCH'D HOLMES, Trustee.
Jan'y 6, 1853. 57-4s

COMMON SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of this County, the Report of the Chairman was read and found correct, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was appointed Chairman of the Board for the year 1853.

Resolved, That the apportionment for the year 1853 be 75 cents for each child in the county, and that the Districts having 40 children be paid $30, and those having less than 40 be paid $30, provided returns are made according to law.

Resolved, That the Chairman apply to the County Court in March, when a majority of the Justices are present, for the payment to the School Fund of $1500, retained by the State for two mutes from this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman bring to the attention of the County Court the importance of laying a tax for the support of Common Schools in this county.

No Schools having been taught in Nos. 15, 25, 27, 29, 30 and 66, under the order of the Board the amounts due these Districts are merged in the general fund for this year.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to settle with the District No. 19.

Resolved, That the District No. 50 be divided so as to make a new District, which shall be numbered 75, and that a portion of No. 55 be added to No. 75, so as to include the families of George Wilder, Malcom McMillan, Joseph Tolar, David Thames, and N. H. Jones, and that Malcom McMillan, N. C. Beard and Joseph Tolar be the Committee in No. 75.

The following Statement shows the amount due by the Districts and due to the Districts, up to Jan'y 1853:

Accounts due to Districts up to January 1, 1853.

	Due to.	Due by.		Due to.	Due by.
No. 1.	$18 60		No. 33.	$70 40	
2.	23 70		36.	22 00	
4.		$80 20	39.	32 00	
5.	81 40		46.	10 81	
6.	24 27		49.		$30 00
7.	71 20		52.		1 20
8.	80 80		54.		32 00
9.	16 95		55.	166 60	
10.	90 80		57.		2 40
12.	30 40		58.	10 00	
13.		10 00	59.	12 60	
14.	22 00		58.	166 20	
16.	60 00		60.	7 10	
18.	41 80		61.	136 56	
19.	51 40		62.		
20.	4 00		63.	215 40	
21.		20	65.	24 87	
22.	8 18		67.	26 84	
23.	32 00		68.	15 19	
24.	32 00		69.	6 67	
28.	32 00		70.	27 00	
31.	32 00		71.	4 50	
32.	32 00		72.	46 00	

The Chairman was requested to settle and close the accounts with Nos. 41 and 74.

The calculations of the amount due to the Districts will be made on the returns up to January 1853.

From the Minutes of the Board.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

List of the School Committee for the year 1853.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Jas A Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Elias Page.
3—John A Senter, Wm Prince, H S Gower.
4—P O Johnson, L McKinney, A Bradley.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, Wm Sexton.
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love.
7—John McKay, Alexander Campbell, Henry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, Thos Johnson, R J Norris.
10—Wm Stewart, Jas Hodges, Farney Tart.
11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Ewin Godwin.
12—Daniel McDonald, Angus McLellan, John R Taylor.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Cockle.
14—John Murphy, Senr, John McPhail, Dugald McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, Ford Armstrong, John McPhail.
16—Robert Williams, Jas M Smith, Jas Guy.
17—Hagwood Gurney, John Godwin, John C Wright.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex Maxwell.
19—F D Breece, John T Hornaday, John Murphy.
20—Wm Cade, Randal McDaniel, Jas Evans.
21—Joseph Pollard, M H Sewell, Jonathan L Averitt.
22—Joseph Downing, Valentine Downing, Henry Cutter, Jr.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—Jno P McLean, N King, M J Bole.
25—Giles Ham, W B Ham, Ronald McMillan.
26—Benj Smith, Jas Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—H Elliot, Jno Elliot, H McNeill.
28—Alex'r Walker, Jno McNeill, Jr., W L Williams.
29—Sam'l D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.
30—John L Atkins, Major N McLean, Major Archd Cameron.
31—Berj Morrison, Hector McNeill, Wm Wade.
32—Mark Wade, Jno L Bethea, Jona Holley.
33—Jas M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex Gilchrist.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Lashley.
35—John McRae, Dan'l McLean, Malcom Black.
36—Jno Ray, Sr, Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McLean.
37—Dan'l McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, J S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—Daniel Cameron, D Cameron (Miller,) Alexander Cameron.
40—S E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Robert Smith, Arch'd McCollum, John Smith.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.
43—Murdoch McDuffie, Malcom McCraney, D McCaskill.
44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—Wm McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McLean.
46—Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison, Thos Munroe.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, Jno Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, Pugald McDugald, Jno Ray.
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, John H Hall.
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Allen.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLean.
56—Neill Marsh, Isaac Hollingsworth, Wm Butler.
57—Wm Shaw, Duncan Munroe, John Munroe.
58—S J Hinsdale, Jas G Cook, John M Rose.
59—Arch'd McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—Jas Baker, W J Anderson, Jas W Strange.
61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden.
62 & 63—Joseph Arey, T J Johnson, Jno P Leonard.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robt McKinnon, David Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—H A Williams, Jos Adams, Wm Partin.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.
71—Daniel Smith, Angus Johnson, Sam'l Cameron.
72—James McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson.
73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parrish.
74—Robert Tolar, Wm A King, Thos J Page.
75—Joseph Tolar, N C Beard, Malcom McMillan.
Jan'y 8, 1853. 58*1t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold (under Decree of the Court of Equity) on the 25th inst., at the Court House Door in the town of Carthage, the very valuable houses and lots situated on the West corner of the public square. The large and well planned house bordering the public square is admirably suited for a Hotel, and there are all the other houses usually wanted for a public house on the premises—a good store house, large barn, kitchen, smoke house, all new and well put up; a good well, and a very large well-improved garden. Terms, Cash.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 58-*ts

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its first Session on Monday the 24th of January next, under the patronage of the Trustees, and LUKE C. GRAVES, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., as Principal of the Institution.

The Trustees flatter themselves that in the selection of Mr. Graves as Principal, they have accomplished more than is commonly done in the infancy of institutions, viz: they have selected a gentleman in whom are united skill and ability undoubted, with an experience of fifteen years in teaching.

For the last four years, Mr. Graves has been engaged in the Female Seminary of Graves and Wilcox, at Warrenton, and has taught with the most complete success.

The Trustees feel assured that their choice will be most highly appreciated by the former patrons and pupils of the Warrenton Institute.

Mr. Graves is now communicating with many accomplished females in different parts of the country, from whom a timely selection of suitable Assistants will be made to aid him in conducting the various branches of learning in the Institution; which, together with Mr. and Mrs. Graves, will enable us to present to the public, a Faculty of Teachers in the beginning, which is not to be surpassed by any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

The town of Clinton, situated as it is, only 14 miles from Warsaw, and 35 miles from Fayetteville, with a daily line of four-horse stages running through the town from Fayetteville to Warsaw, reader it very accessible.

The situation is equally remote from the very dissipated lands of the Atlantic coast and the mountainous regions of upper North Carolina, with a fine surrounding country, and a most salubrious climate, which